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Part One
Pages 1-8

VOL. XLV.....NO. 14,001. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1896.—TWO PARTS—TWELVE PAGES.—COPYRIGHTED, 1896, BY THE NEW-YORK TIMES PUBLISHING CO.PRICE THREE CENTS.

AGROUND AND OFF AGAIN

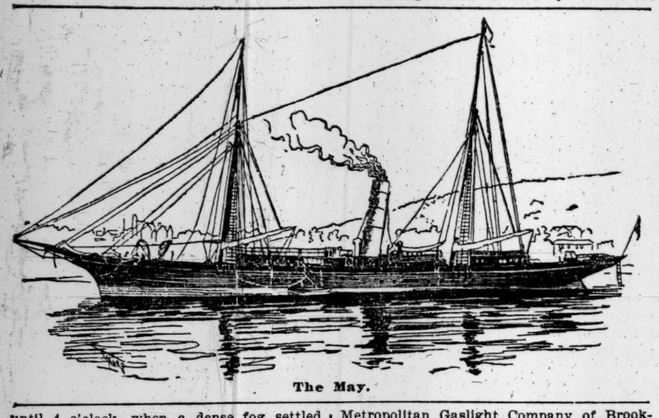
E. D. MORGAN'S STEAM YACHT MAY RAN ON A BAR IN THE SOUND.

Was Held Fast Near Fort Schuyler Until Pulled into Deep Water by Wrecking Tugs—Had Come from Newport for Coal and Was Returning—Fog Caused the Accident—One of the Handsomest Yachts Afloat.

The palatial steam yacht May, owned by ex-Commodore E. D. Morgan of the New-York Yacht Club, went aground on Hammond's Flats, off Fort Schuyler, in the Sound, at 5 o'clock A. M. yesterday, and remained on a sand bar until 5 o'clock in the afternoon. She sustained little damage.

The yacht was not in commission, and only Capt. Craven and a crew of ten men were aboard.

The May came to this city from Newport Wednesday for coal, and left for Newport with her bunkers full early yesterday morning. The weather was clear



The May.

until 4 o'clock, when a dense fog settled over the Sound, and Capt. Craven lost his bearings. He steamed slowly, thinking that the fog bells at Whitestone Point and Fort Schuyler would guide him, but he failed to hear them. Suddenly, about 5 o'clock, the May ran hard aground. Capt. Craven tried to get the yacht off to no purpose, and then he started her whistles, signaling distress. No assistance arrived, however, and when at 7 o'clock the fog lifted he found himself opposite the Government hospital at Fort Schuyler, and within five feet of the breakwater which the Government is building at that point. With 8 feet of water under the May's bow and 13 feet under her stern, her draught being 14 feet 5 inches, the yacht listed to starboard.

Capt. Craven waited until 9 o'clock, and then unshipped the port anchor, and between two boats carried it and twenty-five fathoms of chain and a four-inch hawser astern until he found thirty fathoms of water, into which he dropped it. Then he worked the engines, but the May stuck as hard as ever. He tried for two hours to make the yacht move, but she would not budge. Then the tug Thomas Hunter ran alongside, took out a short hawser, and hauled, but still the yacht stuck.

Capt. Craven then concluded that he could not get the yacht off without more assistance, as the tide was ebbing, and the boat's position was becoming more and more critical, so he telegraphed for assistance to the Chapman Wrecking Company, and Fred B. Dalzell & Co., wrecking and tugboat owners, of this city. The Chapman Wrecking Company promptly dispatched the tug William E. Chapman, in command of Capt. Chapman, and Dalzell & Co. sent the E. S. Atwood. The tugs Gracie, Offerman, and Fuller also went to the assistance of the stranded yacht.

The wrecking tugs arrived at Fort Schuyler about 3 o'clock P. M. and lost no time in getting at work. They pulled and hauled without success for more than an hour. Then gradually, as the tide rose, they received encouragement. Little by little the yacht was moved backward, and at 5 o'clock, and flood tide, just twelve hours after she had gone aground, the May slid peacefully off the bar and into deeper water. All the tugs gave shrill whistles of triumph and then, except the Fuller, turned about and started for this city. The Fuller steamed ahead and drew the May to a point opposite Fort Schuyler, where she anchored for a short time. The May then resumed her trip to Newport.

Capt. Craven declined to give particulars about the accident. He said the yacht was not injured and would go straight to Newport to await orders of her owner.

The May was designed by George L. Watson for V. B. Stewart of Glasgow, and was built in 1891 by the Ailsa Shipbuilding Company at Troon, Scotland. She is constructed of steel and is schooner rigged. Her dimensions are 226 feet length over all, 203 feet 8 inches on the load water line, 27 feet 8 inches beam, 17 feet 6 inches depth of hold, and 14 feet 5 inches draught. She registers 766 tons; gross register, 665.71 tons; net, 445.88 tons. She is classed A1 at Lloyds for twenty years.

The May's accommodations are unusually fine. Aft of the engine room is a large and handsomely furnished drawing room, with which are connected commodious staterooms. There is a large bathroom with hot, cold, and salt water, and a darkroom for photographic purposes. The dining-room, which is forward of the engine room, is finished in mahogany and is fitted with extension table, sideboard, and buffet. Four large staterooms are forward and there are also rooms for the sailing master, cook and steward. The forecastle is unusually large and comfortable.

Two large saloons are on the deck of the May. She carries a cutter, a lifeboat, two dinghies, and a steam launch.

Ogden Goelet chartered the May from her first owner and in 1893 Mr. Morgan purchased her, paying, it is said, $175,000. When he was elected Commodore of the New-York Yacht Club the May became the flagship and led the great Columbian jubilee cruise in August, 1893.

CHAPMAN RAIDS THE KENMORE.

Thousands of Persons Blocked Broadway—Cable Cars Blockaded.

Police Captain Chapman and twelve patrolmen went to the Hotel Kenmore, in Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second Streets, about 11 o'clock last night, and arrested all who were in the house. They found six men and seven women.

An immense crowd collected. The theatres were just out. Thousands of persons filled Broadway. The cable cars were blockaded. Persons going up or down were unable to get through, and they added to the jam, until the crowd extended from Thirty-third to Twenty-ninth Street.

The police did not have a wagon. It was with the utmost difficulty that they marched the thirteen men and women through the crowd to the Thirtieth Street Station. Most of the prisoners gave names that are supposed to be assumed. One man said, however, that he was Alfred Weln, a commercial traveler, staying at the Imperial Hotel. They were all locked up.

The Plate Could Not Stand It.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—A test of armor plate was made at Indian Head to-day in the presence of several ordnance officers of the Navy Department. The object was a section of the Harvey plate forty-eight inches in thickness and composed of segments eight inches thick. It was not able to stand the test of a shot from an eight-inch gun fired at a velocity of 1,250 feet a second. The shot struck the lower right-hand corner of the plate and the result was its very thorough demolition.

TROUBLE FOR J. E. ADDICKS.

Residents of Brooklyn Object to Beckton Construction Company Methods.

PHILADELPHIA, July 3.—One of the numerous corporations in which J. Edward Addicks, the gas magnate, was interested, figured in a document filed to-day by Attorney Knaus, in the Common Pleas Court, in which Walter H. Coleman and J. P. Durfey, residents of Brooklyn, take exception to the account rendered by Jennings S. Cox, George B. Satterlee, and John Shepard, as liquidating trustees of the Beckton Construction Company, an institution incorporated under the laws of Pennsylvania.

The company was capitalized at $5,000,000, in shares of $100 each. This, it is claimed, was illegal, no limited company, under the laws of Pennsylvania, being allowed to issue stock to that extent. The scheme was that of the consolidation of the various Brooklyn gas companies. It failed of success.

The assets are placed at $2,069,804.54. There are no Philadelphia shareholders. This is the second time that the affairs of the company have been in the local courts. At the March Term Coleman and Durfey asked for the appointment of a competent person to examine the Beckton Construction Company's accounts, and hear testimony thereon, it being set forth by the complainants that they had been induced to exchange stock which they held in the Metropolitan Gaslight Company of Brooklyn for that of the Beckton Company under representations that had not been fulfilled, the purchase of their stock being desired by the latter corporation, in order to carry out its scheme for consolidating the Brooklyn gas companies.

To-day's action is based on the following reasons: First, the account fails to show how the "first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds and the 10,500 shares of the Brooklyn Gas Company," being the greater portion of the assets, were derived; second, the said account fails to show whether or not such assets are all the assets of the said Beckton Construction Company, Limited, no inventory having been filed; third, the said account fails to show whether or not consolidation, as set forth in the foregoing petition, was effected; fourth, the said account fails to show what became of the Metropolitan Gas Company stock which the petitioners contributed in exchange for the preferred stock in the Beckton Construction Company, Limited, which has since sold at 314; fifth, that in the said account the petitioners are not awarded the full amount due them, and to which they are entitled, under the agreement with Staples & Company, agents of the said Beckton Construction Company, Limited; sixth, that the said account is otherwise vague and defective.

ATTACKED TROLLEY COMPANY MEN

Hoboken Property Owners Tore Down the Poles—Police Called On.

There was quite a riot last night on the Second Street line of the Jersey City, Hoboken, and Rutherford electric line in Hoboken. It was caused by a number of property owners, who, notwithstanding the orders of the Supreme Court, tried to prevent the company from laying its rails. When they found they could not prevent the work in any other way they started to throw stones at the workmen, and the holes where the poles were to be set were refilled almost as fast as the workmen dug them. Where poles were partly up they threw them down. These tactics on the part of the property owners caused a big crowd to gather at Park Avenue, Second, and Adams Streets.

The company sent word to the police and asked for protection. The police sent to Acting Mayor Offerman, who hurried to headquarters and ordered a force of policemen to the scene of the trouble. The arrival of the police was the signal for a stormy outbreak. The police were greeted with groans and hisses. This was counteracted by those who favor the trolley road cheering the police. The police had instructions not to use their clubs until forced to do so.

Mr. Offerman followed the police to the scene. He was immediately appealed to by the property owners, who demanded that he stop the laying of the rails. He refused to do so, and the property owners became angry at him. A man named Sullivan became engaged in an altercation with Mr. Offerman which threatened to result in blows. The police finally cleared the street of the angry crowd. It was necessary to use clubs in some cases, but no one was hurt.

Trouble is feared for to-day. The company is working night and day to complete the road. The work has progressed toward the Meadow section of the city, where the fighting element lives. To-day they will be at work in the heart of this section, and, as it is a holiday and every one will be at home, there may be serious trouble.

Forces of men under orders from the Erie and West Shore Railroads are known to be in Jersey City and Weehawken ready to be taken to the companies' tracks at a moment's notice, when the trolley company attempts to cross the railroad tracks. Engines were patroling the crossings at First Street last night. Had the trolley company attempted to lay rails across the tracks the engines would have blocked the crossings.

PICKLE FACTORY IN A CHAPEL.

Mrs. Henry I. Nicholas's Memorial Leased by Rector Moran.

BABYLON, L. I., July 3.—The members of Christ Episcopal Church, West Islip, are angry because the memorial chapel given to the parish by Mrs. Harry I. Nicholas, in memory of her daughter, has been rented to Mrs. James Duffin, who has opened in it a pickling and preserving establishment, with an intelligence office as an annex. It was rented to Mrs. Duffin by Rector Samuel Moran. The church members declare the rector acted without authority. The chapel had been used for church purposes until recently, when it was closed by the rector. There has been a row in the church for a long time, and the affair of the chapel is likely to make it more bitter.

Pawned an American Flag.

John Schemerlein was charged in the Centre Street Court yesterday with feloniously stealing and carrying away an American flag of the value of $10. The complainant was Miss Annie McGee, whose father conducts a flag store at 147 Fulton Street. Schemerlein was an employe of Mr. McGee. He pleaded guilty and said the flag was pawned for $3. He was held in $300 bail for trial.

Christian Endeavor Convention at Washington.

The Royal Blue Line will sell excursion tickets to Washington at rate of $6.50 for the round trip from New-York and corresponding rates from other stations. Tickets good to go on July 6, 7, and 8, and for return until July 15. A further extension of return limit until July 31 can be obtained upon arrival at Washington Station in New-York, Central Railroad of New-Jersey, foot Liberty Street. Extra trains on July 7 and 8.—Adv.

NORTH SIDE MEN REJOICE

JOYOUS OVER THE PROSPECT OF THROUGH TRAIN SERVICE.

Thanks to The New-York Times for Its Efforts to Compel the Elevated Railroad to Run Trains Across the Harlem Without Change of Cars—The Railroad Commission Praised for Its Prompt Action—What Property Owners Said.

There was an air of joyousness pervading the meeting of the Twenty-third Ward Property Owners' Association last night, at Protection Hall, Courtlandt Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-second Street.

The reason for this was the substantial victory which, with the aid of THE NEW-YORK TIMES, had been gained over the elevated railroad, in the fight for continuous trains over the Harlem, from the Battery or City Hall, to the terminus of the suburban road, at One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street. The association was particularly jubilant because the Railroad Commissioners had decided that the position taken by the managers of the elevated road was untenable. The company maintained that the running of continuous trains over the road was a physical impossibility.

The meeting was presided over by John Haffen, and there was a goodly number of the property owners of the ward present. A. C. Hottenroth, counsel to the association, made a report of the proceedings which had been instituted before the Railroad Commissioners by George J. Grossman, one of the members of the association, to compel the elevated railroad to obey Chapter 743 of the Laws of 1894, which had been persistently ignored until THE NEW-YORK TIMES took up the fight for a compliance with the statute.

Mr. Hottenroth read the decision of the Railroad Commissioners requiring the road to run at least ten continuous south-bound trains between 6 and 8:30 A. M., and the same number of north-bound trains between the hours of 5 and 7:30 P. M. each day on the Third Avenue line, and also to continue to run the continuous trains on the Second Avenue line the same as are run at present. He said that this was a substantial victory, as with twenty of the continuous trains running each day it would not be long before all the trains would be so run. The company had said that it was necessary for it to acquire additional property at the end of the route for terminal facilities, but as yet it had been unable to purchase the required property, owing to the high price asked.

Anton Fuerst said that this statement was a par with the policy which the elevated railroad had always adopted toward the people living in the upper sections of the city. In his opinion it was utterly absurd to entertain the proposition that because the road could not purchase a piece of property at its own price, the convenience and comfort of the people were to be ignored.

The report of the counsel was accepted and he was instructed to watch the proceedings closely, and, unless the elevated railroad complied with the directions of the Railroad Commissioners within a reasonable time, then he should take the necessary steps to compel full obedience to the statute.

Counsellor Hottenroth called the attention of the association to the course taken by THE NEW-YORK TIMES in the matter, and said that without the aid of THE TIMES nothing would have been accomplished. He offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Twenty-third Ward Property Owners' Association, in meeting assembled, at Protection Hall, Courtlandt Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, July 3, 1896, be and hereby are extended to THE NEW-YORK TIMES for its unswerving support of the efforts made by this association to compel the Manhattan Railway Company to comply with Chapter 743 of the Laws of 1894, providing for a continuous ride on the roads operated by the Manhattan Railway Company without change of cars, which have resulted in the determination of the Board of Railroad Commissioners of the State of New-York that the Manhattan Railway Company shall comply with the law providing for continuous rides without change of cars.

The prompt action of the Railroad Commissioners was commended in the following resolution, which was also unanimously adopted:

Resolved, by the Twenty-third Ward Property Owners' Association, in meeting assembled, this 3d day of July, 1896, at their headquarters, at Protection Hall, Courtlandt Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, in the City of New-York, that we do hereby extend to the Board of Railroad Commissioners of the State of New-York our sincere thanks and appreciation of their action in determining so promptly the matter of the complaint of George J. Grossman against the Manhattan Railway Company.

It was the general opinion of the members of the association that the fight was not entirely won yet, and that the elevated road people needed a great deal of watching. It was determined that unless the road proceeded without unnecessary delay to obey the directions of the Railroad Commissioners the Attorney General should be asked to take vigorous measures to enforce a compliance with the law.

After the meeting the members of the association further celebrated the victory by enjoying a collation.

DROWNED IN EACH OTHER'S ARMS.

Two Boys Who Went to Rescue a Companion Caught in a Current.

WOODBURY, N. J., July 3.—Clasped in each other's arms, three boys were drowned in Timber Creek at 5 o'clock this afternoon. Two of them had gone to the rescue of the third when he was in danger, and they all went down together.

The mother of two of the lads rushed into the water in the hope of saving her sons and their companion, and it was only with the greatest difficulty that she was dragged ashore in time to save her.

The drowned boys were Augustus and Charles Uhde, aged eighteen and thirteen, respectively, and Willie Shultz, fourteen years old. The boys, accompanied by their parents and other members of the family, went to a boathouse on Timber Creek this afternoon. All lived in Philadelphia. It was their intention to spend the Fourth of July and Sunday at the boathouse.

Shortly after the arrival of the merry party, young Shultz waded out into the creek. The current in the middle is very swift. The boy waded until caught in the current, and his feet were swept from beneath him. He began to float down with the current and cried for help. The two Uhde lads, both of whom could swim some, plunged into the stream to his rescue. The two boys reached their friend at the same time and grabbed him. Shultz was frightened and clung to them. There was a short struggle, and all three lost their heads. They went down several times, and each time came to the surface locked in each other's embrace.

Finally they went down and did not reappear. Mrs. Uhde had plunged into the stream when she saw the danger of her sons, and was also caught in the current, and was sinking when help reached her and she was dragged from the water. She was with difficulty revived. Search was at once begun for the bodies of the three boys. They were found to-night, still clasped together.

Beaten While in His Carriage.

YONKERS, N. Y., July 3.—A. C. Johnson, a wealthy resident of Mount St. Vincent, who was formerly in the dry goods business in New-York, but retired, was brutally assaulted last night by a man who, he says, was his discharged gardener, John Sayres. Mr. Johnson had cause to dismiss Sayres from his employ and the man resented it. He is said to have threatened to "have satisfaction." Last night Mr. Johnson was driving from his grounds in a carriage. The horse was walking. The man was in waiting, and as Mr. Johnson approached the gate he came from behind a wall and sprang into the carriage. He beat Mr. Johnson unmercifully. One of Mr. Johnson's arms was broken, his head was cut, and many bruises were made on his body. The police are looking for Sayres. Mr. Johnson is positive as to who his assailant was.

FATHER M'GUIRK DIES SUDDENLY

Ex-President of Holy Cross College Stricken with Apoplexy.

NEW-BEDFORD, Mass., July 3.—The Rev. Edward A. McGuirk, ex-President of Holy Cross College, died suddenly at Theresa Villa, Priests' Cove, Fairhaven, to-day.

In company with about forty other priests Father McGuirk was spending a retreat at the villa. He had not been in the best of health for some time, and early this afternoon he was stricken with apoplexy, the attack being accompanied by violent convulsions.

Dr. Charles W. White, Jr., of Fairhaven, was summoned, but his skill was unavailing, and Father McGuirk died in about two hours after he was stricken. Arrangements were made to take the body to Worcester.

Father McGuirk was born in Philadelphia, Oct. 6, 1841. He attended St. Joseph's College, and then entered the Jesuit novitiate in Frederick, Md. Soon after leaving the novitiate he went to Holy Cross College, taking charge of the classes in rhetoric. After five years he went to Woodstock, Md., took a course in theology, and then returned to Holy Cross and taught rhetoric again for two years. In 1872 he was ordained to the priesthood and spent some time in Frederick.

In 1875 he was made rector of Loyola College, Baltimore, remaining there until 1884. He paid the enormous debt resting on the college, and renovated St. Ignatius's Church, which was connected with the college. From Loyola he went to St. Gonzada College, Washington, where he was rector for Frys.

About the only break in his college career then followed, when for a short time he was pastor of St. Lawrence's Church, New-York City.

In 1891 he was made Vice President of Boston College, and in 1893 he was made rector of Holy Cross College. Under his administration the new college building was finished, June 27, 1895. Commencement Day, while preparing to receive Gov. Greenhalge, he was stricken with paralysis. He partially recovered, but left Holy Cross, being succeeded by the Rev. John F. Leby, who was then the Vice President.

FIRECRACKERS CAUSE A RUNAWAY.

Wagon Overturned on the East Side—Driver Thrown Out and Hurt.

Firecrackers caused a horse to run away late yesterday at Rivington and Suffolk Streets, the driver, Louis Walvow, forty-five years old, being thrown out and receiving a bad wound over the right eye and a broken ankle. He was taken to Gouverneur Hospital.

Walvow is a confectioner, keeping a store and living at 38 Forsyth Street. He and his son, August, were delivering goods during the afternoon. They stopped on Suffolk Street, near Rivington, where August got out.

While the son was in a store the horse took fright at the explosion of firecrackers and started up the street on a quick run. Walvow had let go of the reins, and could not reach them again. The son heard the shouts of persons in the street, and he ran out carrying a box of candy in one hand. He did not reach the wagon until it had been overturned.

The street was filled with men, women, and children. All received warning of the runaway, and some hastened to points of safety. The children did not seem to be concerned about the animal, but frightened it the more by throwing torpedoes and crackers after it. At Houston Street a big firecracker was fired off. It caused the horse to turn up the street. As it finished the turn the wagon struck one of half a dozen wagons in the middle of the street. Both wagons were overturned, the horse went over, too, and Walvow was tumbled into the middle of the street.

First Fourth of July Fire.

Arthur McKnight, living in Gatto's Hotel, 103 West Thirty-eighth Street, tried to fire a rocket from the window of his room, on the fourth floor, at midnight last night. He set fire to the lace curtains and to the woodwork. McKnight roused the proprietor and bellboys. They carried water in buckets and threw it on the flames. Patrolman McCormick ran up stairs and assisted in rigging a small hose to a water pipe. The fire was extinguished without an alarm having been turned in.

CLEVELAND STRIKERS HOPEFUL.

Talking of Vengeance for the Shooting of William Rettger.

CLEVELAND, July 3.—The strikers, when not indulging in threats of avenging the death of William Rettger, who was killed yesterday, are to-night expressing confidence of victory in the strike, owing to the action of the Brown Hoisting Company to-day. Shortly before noon the seventy-two men at work were paid off and told that the works would close at noon and not reopen until Monday.

This, the strikers think, means that they will not be reopened at all. Manager Leeds insists, however, that the works will open Monday with 250 men. There was no trouble to-day, but a strong guard is maintained over the works, and two companies of militia are under arms at the City Hall.

Albert G. Saunders, who fired the fatal shot, is in a critical condition. He was released on $10,000 bail, and lies with a broken nose and jaw, and terrible cuts and bruises about his head and body. The doctors are doubtful of his recovery.

BOLD ROBBERS IN CHICAGO.

They Enter a Store and Walk Off with the Cash.

CHICAGO, July 3.—The robbers who have become notorious as the "Lone," and the "Short" man, continued operations here last night and did their fourteenth job in the line of robbing stores.

At 9:30 o'clock two men entered the drug store of A. B. Lane, at 1,201 Wabash Avenue, and going up to Mr. Waller Kotz, one of the clerks, covered him with their revolvers and ordered him to hand over the cash. The smaller of the two men said to the clerk: "I am the short man and am a little short of cash. Please produce." Mr. Kotz went to the cash drawer and handed over between $50 and $75 without protest.

The men left and were pursued by Harry Butler, another clerk in the store, but they easily escaped.

KILLED BY A TROLLEY CAR.

Samuel N. Stillman of New-Brunswick, N. J., Did Not See the Car.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., July 3.—Samuel N. Stillman was struck by a trolley car on the Milltown line last night, and received injuries from which he died this morning. The accident occurred near Milltown.

Mr. Stillman had driven to the residence of W. H. Carson. There is a lane leading to the house. On one side of the lane is an evergreen hedge. As he was leaving the lane seated in his wagon Mr. Stillman could not see the trolley tracks except in one direction. It was clear in that direction. He drove upon the tracks, and, just as his wagon was fairly on the rails, it was struck by a car.

Mr. Stillman was hurled a considerable distance, and when picked up was unconscious. He was brought to this city. He lived fifteen hours, and died from internal hemorrhages.

Shot by a Ravenswood Boat Club Man.

The police of Long Island City say that the shooting of Adolph Appel on Thursday night was accidental. They say that the bullet, which struck him in the left eye, was fired by a member of the Ravenswood Boat Club, while he was practicing in the boathouse at the foot of Keweenhoven Street, Astoria, and that no attempt was made to intentionally shoot Appel. The latter was on his way home and was walking through Steinway's lumber yard when he was shot.

W. P. ST. JOHN RESIGNS

MERCANTILE BANK NOT TO HAVE A FREE-SILVER PRESIDENT.

The Directors, Who Are Gold-Standard Advocates, Objected to His Going to Chicago to Work Against the Interests of Sound Money—He Would Not Yield, and His Resignation Was Accepted—His Varied Business Career.

William P. St. John resigned the Presidency of the Mercantile National Bank yesterday, the resignation to take effect upon the election of his successor. He expects to start for Chicago to-day to take an active part in the silver fight. He is a radical advocate of the free coinage of silver.

The retirement of President St. John from the banking institution with which he had been connected since 1881 was foreshadowed in THE NEW-YORK TIMES June 23. The Directors of the Mercantile National Bank are all gold-standard men, and, while finding no fault with Mr. St. John's official conduct, they felt that there was an impropriety in his appearing in public as an apostle of free silver. The sentiments of the Directors were conveyed to Mr. St. John guardedly at first and then in more emphatic form. He was plainly told that a public advocate of the free coinage of silver was out of place as President of a bank that did business on sound-money principles.

Mr. St. John showed no disposition to give up his silver convictions, nor to yield his personal right of expressing himself publicly. He wrote and issued a proposed platform for a National Silver Party, and at a People's Party meeting held in Cooper Union on June 25 he was formally requested to go to Chicago and labor for the cause of free silver. He allowed the impression to obtain that he would accept the mission.

A meeting of the Board of Directors of the Mercantile National was held yesterday morning in the bank building, 191 Broadway, and President St. John himself introduced the subject uppermost in the mind of each Director by reading the following extract from a personal letter:

Dear Mr. St. John: I have just heard that you intend to take part in the Silver Convention at Chicago. You are under obligations not to do so in my belief. * * * I admit that the position you hold gives you power before a convention, but you ought not to go when you know your board is against your views as well as all money centres. I am your friend, &c.

"This is part of a private letter just received by me from a member of this board," said Mr. St. John. "Its sentiments, I presume, are held by most of the Directors. Inasmuch as I cannot forsake my own convictions I resign the office of President of this bank."

There were many expressions of personal regard for Mr. St. John on the part of the Directors, and some members of the board suggested that he had better draw out of the silver fight and remain with the bank. Mr. St. John, however, insisted on sticking to his colors, and his resignation was accepted, to take effect as soon as his successor qualifies. A meeting of the Directors will be held next Tuesday.

Cashier F. B. Schenck was authorized to publish the following notice as official:

MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, July 3, 1896.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this bank held this day Mr. William P. St. John tendered his resignation as President of the bank, to take effect upon the election of his successor. The resignation was accepted with great reluctance and with a unanimous expression of sincere regret.

President St. John said yesterday afternoon: "There has been no personal controversy in this matter. As the executive head of the bank I naturally regarded the Directors as my guides. They told me that they did not think it for the best interest of the bank that I should go to Chicago. One of two things remained, therefore, for me to do. One was to back down from my position on the subject of free-silver coinage and the other was to resign as President of the bank. I chose to resign, and shall start for Chicago to-morrow."

Following are the names of the Directors of the Mercantile National: John E. Borne of Borne, Scrymser & Co., oil refining; William C. Browning, Browning, King & Co., manufacturers of clothing; George W. Crossman, W. H. Crossman & Brother, coffee; Yale Kneeland, Kneeland & Co., grain; Emanuel Lehman, Lehman Brothers, cotton; Seth M. Milliken, Deering, Milliken & Co., dry goods commission; James E. Nichols, Austin, Nichols & Co., wholesale grocers; Augustus G. Payne, New-York and Pennsylvania Company, paper and fibre; George H. Sargent, Sargent & Co., manufacturers of hardware; Charles M. Vail, John S. Martin & Co., wholesale butter; Isaac Wallach, H. Wallach Sons, manufacturers of men's furnishings; James M. Wentz, dry goods; Richard H. Williams, Williams & Peters, coal, and Frederick B. Schenck, cashier.

William P. St. John is a native of Alabama, having been born in Mobile in 1847. He received some school instruction in Mobile, and subsequently studied in England, Germany, and Massachusetts. His education was liberal and his occupations have been varied. At the age of twenty years he entered the service of a Wall Street banking firm; soon afterward he was a clerk with Aymar & Co., importers and exporters of merchandise; next he was employed by Phelps, Dodge & Co., and subsequently he had charge of the credits, sales, and prices with the great sugar firm Havemeyers & Elder. He remained with the last-mentioned firm for four years, and at no time during that period did the firm do a business of less than $40,000,000 a year.

In 1881 Mr. St. John became cashier of the Mercantile National Bank, and three years later he succeeded George W. Perkins as President. The bank has been prosperous. For several years it has been paying generous semi-annual dividends, and its surplus fund amounts to nearly $1,000,000. On the 7th of last May a report of its condition showed loans and discounts amounting to $3,329,167, and individual deposits subject to check of $3,430,306.

Mr. St. John's salary as President of the Mercantile National, according to one of the Directors, was $18,000 a year. Besides his connection with that institution, he has for some time been a Director of the Second National Bank and the Hamilton Bank in Harlem. Mr. St. John's silver enthusiasm is not of recent date. Ten years ago he began to attract the attention of down-town business men by his very pronounced views in favor of free-silver coinage.

Shot a Woman and Was Killed.

BELLAIRE, Ohio, July 3.—During a quarrel to-night between Jack Cunningham of Martin's Ferry and Mrs. Kate Long, on a shanty boat in the Ohio River, Cunningham fatally shot the woman in the breast and wounded her blind daughter in the leg. Before Cunnigham could fire again, a young son of Mrs. Long shot him through the temple, killing him instantly.

Condition of Andrew H. Green.

At the residence of Andrew H. Green, 91 Park Avenue, it was said last night that he had passed a comfortable day.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

—Thomas Coyle, professional swimmer and diver, was drowned yesterday in the Delaware River off the Logwood Mills wharf, Chester, Penn. He was diving for logwood, and the swell from a passing steamer is thought to have forced the logs in such a manner as to cause his death. Coyle some years ago was defeated by Johnson, the champion of England, in a swimming match on the Delaware River from Chester, Penn., to Gloucester, N. J.

—John M. Huntingdon, formerly a resident of Worcester, Mass., and Norwich, Conn., was arrested Thursday night on a warrant charging him with the embezzlement of $3,000 from ex-Mayor Samuel A. York of New-Haven. In 1892 Huntingdon sold some property to York in New-York State. Later his wife sued for alimony, and proved that the deed given to York was a fraudulent one. Since then the authorities have been after Huntingdon.

—Samuel Stillman, a prominent farmer of Fresh Pond, N. J., was driving homeward Thursday night, when a trolley car ran into his wagon, throwing him to the ground and fracturing his skull. He died yesterday.

To Chicago $10.00.—July 3, 4, 5, and 6. Central Ticket Office, 999 Broadway. Open Sunday. —Adv.

GOLD MEN AT CHICAGO

Advocates of Sound Money Marking Out a Line of Battle—Mr. Whitney on the Ground.

CHICAGO, July 3.—The arrival of the advance guard of the New-York defenders of honest money this afternoon quickened the interest in the convention preliminaries. Ex-Gov. Flower was the first to arrive. He left New-York at 1 o'clock Thursday, alone, and reached here at 2:40 o'clock this afternoon. He went to the Palmer House, got the keys to his rooms, and inside of ten minutes was in the New-York State headquarters.

"Now, boys," said he, "I'm ready for work."

When the train with ex-Secretary Whitney's party aboard reached here a little before 5 o'clock, everybody was anxious to see the New-Yorkers, and the silver men acknowledged that they had a foe in the field and that the fight would be a lively one.

The arrivals on this train included Mr. Whitney, Senator Gray, Senator Hill, ex-Gov. Russell and John E. Russell of Massachusetts, ex-Secretary Charles S. Fairchild, Smith M. Weed, Thomas P. Ryan, ex-Lieut. Gov. Sheehan, ex-Mayor Grant, James J. Martin, and Col. John R. Fellows.

Almost all of the New-Yorkers went to the Auditorium or Auditorium Annex. They had very little more time than they needed to dine and get settled in their rooms, when they were called on to attend the sound-money conference in the Auditorium Hotel, and that occupied most of the evening.

The gold men in this conference discussed the preliminaries of their battle. The arrival of ex-Secretary William C. Whitney and Senator Hill had been the first real sign of the coming struggle. Immediately after their arrival notices were sent out for the conference, and from that time the interest centred in that gathering.

The conference began at 8 o'clock and continued until near midnight, and in that time nearly every State was heard from. The gathering was larger than had been expected, and many States in which the delegates are for free coinage because of instructions from State Conventions were represented by from two to five men, who form the advance guard of delegations of larger size who will be here later.

The conference settled it that there was material here for a hard fight, and that some of the men who believe in gold will not accept a silver verdict from the convention for themselves or for their States.

Among the Democrats of National repute who was at the conference are William C. Whitney, Senator Hill, Chairman James W. Hinkley, Smith M. Weed, Charles R. Miller, ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant, John R. Fellows, Col. G. B. M. Harvey, James J. Martin, ex-Lieut. Gov. Sheehan, Charles S. Fairchild, Maurice J. Power, ex-Gov. Flower, C. C. Baldwin of New-York.

Chairman W. F. Harrity of the National Committee, J. R. Read, and C. E. Ingersoll of Pennsylvania.

E. C. Wall of Wisconsin.

L. Victor Baughman of Maryland, proxy for Senator Gorman.

Don M. Dickinson of Michigan.

Senator James Smith, Jr., of New-Jersey.

Ex-Gov. William E. Russell and ex-Representative John E. Russell of Massachusetts.

Bradley B. Smalley of Vermont.

William D. Bynum, J. L. Dye, Green Smith, and Jacob Frensel of Indiana.

Daniel W. Lawlor of Minnesota.

Carlos French and ex-Judge Lynde Harrison of Connecticut.

John P. Hopkins, Ben T. Cable, W. S. Forman, H. C. Robbins, Washington Hesing, and C. C. Goodrich of Illinois.

Hugh C. Wallace of Washington.

Mr. Whitney called the conference to order and explained that it had been thought best to meet, discuss the preliminaries, and ascertain what were the obstacles to be overcome and the material at hand, at the very outset.

Senator Gray of Delaware was made Chairman, and Messrs. Cable of Illinois and Read of Pennsylvania were appointed secretaries.

A call of the States was made, and those who were selected to do the talking reported.

One report which aroused vigorous applause was made by Col. John R. Fellows. He closed with these words:

"I am a Democrat, and I have always been faithful to my party, but while I shall always remain a Democrat, I cannot accept the degradation that the following of this silver fallacy means—never."

Long applause followed this declaration.

There were calls for Mr. Hill and Mr. Whitney early in the meeting. These gentlemen showed a disposition to listen rather than to speak, and it was not until there had been a thorough exchange of views that they addressed themselves to the great question of the hour.

Mr. Hill's remarks followed close upon those of ex-Gov. Flower, and really were inspired by them. Mr. Flower had listened patiently to utterances of men from different States regarding the strength of the silver movement and the possibility of a bolt in the interest of sound money. He declared when he took the floor that, no matter what other Democrats might think of the situation, he did not propose to have a collar fastened around his neck by Democrats who might deem it proper to indorse a Populistic platform and a Populistic craze.

He would refuse to cast his vote for a financial system which, if adopted, was certain to plunge the country into distress.

Many of those present construed Mr. Flower's remarks as a declaration that he would bolt the ticket if silver should prove successful.

Mr. Hill took the ground that it was entirely too early for a Democrat to say what he would or would not do. Two or three days or a week hence the situation might change at any moment.

He considered the question of bolting altogether outside of the matter demanding attention at this time. He would "cross that bridge when he came to it."

Mr. Hill managed to infuse a good deal of encouragement into the Democrats present who had shown signs of wavering in the fight for sound money.

Mr. Whitney made a short speech, in which the desirability of united action was advocated. He would carry on the fight up to the last moment.

It finally was decided that there should be another meeting to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock, of the friends of sound money, to be followed at 8 o'clock in the evening by another.

A LOT OF CRAZY FANATICS

Silverites at Chicago Bent on Dragging Their Party to Ruin.

MAY NOT SUCCEED IN THEIR PLANS

Fighting Among Themselves Like Cats and Dogs, They May Not Be Able to Present a Solid Front.

SOUND-MONEY MEN ON THE GROUND

Determined to Contest Every Inch of Ground—Skillful Leaders Are Marking Out a Line of Action.

CHICAGO, July 3.—If the silver party, or the Democratic column that has gone over to the Populist Party, was open to reason, the arguments of the sound-money Democrats, which are somewhat old-fashioned and unemotional, would restrain them from the step resolved upon by the crazy majority. But reason holds little sway with men who desert such leaders as Cleveland, Whitney, Hill, Russell, Gray, Palmer, Vilas, and many others who stand for sound money, to follow in the way pointed out by Altgeld, Tillman, Blackburn, Daniel, "Buck" Hinrichsen, and the silver agitators who have deserted the Republicans, lingered a while with the Populists, and now hope to win the fight of the mine owners by enlisting the aid of the dissatisfied and discontented and the whole body of candidates for the Cave of Adullam.

Silver Democrats do not care for the political almanac, so infatuated are they with the notion that the whole country is as mad as they are. The leaders are willing to face the prodigious problem and to undertake to solve it in favor of themselves. As it was stated to Senator Jones to-day, the Democratic Party in the last twelve years has attempted three times to elect a President. Twice it succeeded; in 1888 it failed. Yet on each of two occasions it required the whole strength of the Democratic Party and some votes from the Republican Party to win. In 1896 the leaders, in a Congressional conspiracy to disrupt the party, have well-nigh divided the Democrats of the East and West, have silenced those of the West who disagree with them about financial policies, and express confidence in their ability to elect a President with a divided Democracy.

That has been tried before. It failed in 1860. It must fail in 1896.

The silver men, consumed by the fire of their own confidence, assert that both parties are equally divided, and that the Eastern Democrats have disregarded the "undercurrent" of silverism that is carrying Republicans into the free-coinage ranks. There can be no doubt that there is an undercurrent of the sort referred to, but there is another undercurrent early discovered, right here in Illinois, and among Democrats who despair of a w

Western States, the same course will be pursued, not with any expectation that the independent tickets will win, but in the hope that Democrats who are for sound money may contribute to the success of sound money by voting for men who are of their own party, and by reducing the opposition to the sound-money candidate, who will win.

It is this intention that alarms the Democrats who are listening attentively and with hesitation to the invitation to nominate Teller as a bait to doubtful Republicans.

It is absolutely useless to warn the Southern men that they must win with free silver to prevent the South from once more coming under the heel of the Federal election officer, and that all the chances are against free-silver success with such leaders as the discredited Altgeld and the detested Tillman. Even Tillman, a very zealous silver man, as he was a most intense income-tax man, practically admits that free silver was accepted desperately. He says: "It is 16 to 1 or 'bust,' because if we made a gold platform we should not carry a Western State. With a silver platform we shall not carry an Eastern State. Better 'bust' with a large number of States than with a small number."

With leaders entertaining and expressing such narrow views of party policy and duty, is it to be wondered at that the Democratic Party in the West seems about to be swallowed up by the Populists?

Tillman and Blackburn, Tillman and Altgeld, with the Constitution suspended, or Bland and Tillman, will alone satisfy the turbulent spirit that moves the Democratic Convention about to meet.

"Sixteen to one" is the battle cry now, but Tillman and Altgeld, who paused at the prospect of entering upon a contest with so brief a text, are out of all patience with the proposition to make the platform out of one plank, declaring for free coinage of silver. Tillman apparently thirsts for blood. A settlement of the contest peaceably and against him probably would make him feel willing to sacrifice thousands of lives, if his own life should not be included. Talking constantly and recklessly to crowds of partially inclined admirers, he says: "Unless some relief is given to the farmers, they will be compelled to join the revolutionary element of the cities, and within twenty-five years we will have rapine and devastation, in comparison with which the French Revolution was a child's game."

Chairman Harrity's announcement that the friends of sound money would not surrender to the silver forces without a struggle, and the preparations for an earnest campaign by Mr. Whitney and the New-York friends of sound money, arrested a good deal of the silver boasting of yesterday. The free-coinage men had had it all their own way, had begun to fight among themselves, and were spoiling for a quick convention, to be opened and closed in one day. It suddenly became apparent that they would have to prepare for a preliminary encounter with men quite as determined, but not so emotional, as themselves. From squabbling about Boies and Bland and the domineering conduct of the bimetallic committee of Senators, Representatives, and Governors, over the organization of the convention, they discovered it would be necessary to arrange a plan of action and to govern themselves in the early hours of the convention.

From waiting upon Altgeld, they became waiters upon Whitney, and it became apparent that the course of events would be shaped very soon to meet the vigorous opposition to be organized by the friends of honest-money methods.

The arrival of Mr. Whitney and his friends was followed to-night by a conference at the Auditorium Hotel, open to all friends of sound money. This conference was animated by a spirit of resolution and determination to fight out the sound-money fight to as satisfactory a conclusion as possible. The fact that they are encompassed by party foes, who are as desperate as they are superior in numbers, did not depress or restrain the advocates of a conservative policy. They had come as Democrats to a Democratic Convention, to find that they were to be received with hostilities by men who were listening to the suggestion to nominate a man who declared only a few days ago that he was a Republican in every respect save that of advocacy of the gold standard. They made up their minds to insist upon exercising the rights of representatives of States, chosen to assert and maintain the public credit and to oppose every attempt to degrade the party and the Nation.

The contest between the silver and the anti-silver forces will begin on Monday morning in the National Committee meeting. At that time the majority of the committee will offer their candidate for temporary Chairman. The silver members of the committee will move to substitute for the name of Senator David B. Hill that of William J. Bryan or somebody else.

The anti-silver men expect to outnumber the silver men and to decide upon Hill's nomination. The majority report will be carried before the National Convention Tuesday in the Coliseum. Then, in order to defeat the sound-money men, it will be necessary to call the roll and secure a vote. If the silver feeling is so high that it will not tolerate a Democrat like Hill, who always has been a decided bimetallist, but not a monometallist, they may defeat him and choose Bryan or Harris or Altgeld or somebody else. At all events, the country will be able to learn that the Democratic Party is not unanimously committing itself to a policy of party disgrace and National ruin.

There is about as little chance of success for the friends of a platform with a single plank for free silver as there is of the nomination of Teller. But it is unsafe to predict what a body of lunatics will do in convention.

The emotional insanity that will lead a party to adopt a false monetary policy may inspire it suddenly with the whim to nominate a Republican and a protectionist for President.

It is, perhaps, with a knowledge of its instability and its liability to flighty action, that Gen. Schofield hovers about the convention as a candidate ready to be taken up if the delegates conclude that they need a military person to lead them in the fight against order, financial honesty, and individual and corporate prosperity.

SILVER MEN RATTLED

They Are Not to Have Their Own Way Without a Struggle and Cannot Unite on Men or Measures.

CHICAGO, July 3.—The prospects of a sharp fight between the silver and the gold men over the preliminary organization of the Convention are as good to-night as they were last night. The gold men of the National Committee have seen no reason to change their plan, and the silver men are nearly as confident that they have everything their own way.

Except for the guerrilla warfare among the friends of rival candidates, and the burst of gold sentiment which came with the arrival af the Whitney-Hill party, the day has been spent chiefly in discussion of details for the battle.

The crowd thickened during the day. Every train brought a load of delegates or visitors. The hotels are filling up, and the corridors, where the talking is done, are crowded with men who are filling the air with what they think is argument in favor of free silver.

It is a strange crowd. Strange talk is heard on all sides, and the old timers hardly recognize it as a Democratic gathering.

A Setback for Silver.

The day began with a little setback for the silver men. The firecracker of the small boy who could not wait until the Fourth of July was reminding even the gang of silver shouters that there was patriotism once, when there came a report of something more substantial in the same line which disturbed the Altgeld tribe far more.

The Sound-Money Committee of Illinois met and decided to increase its fighting strength, and go in with the Western men to avert the trouble which the silverites are trying to bring on. The committee decided to issue a manifesto to the effect that the free-silver delegates of Illinois do not represent the Democracy of the State.

This council of war was held at the Wellington Hotel, and among its leading spirits were Ben T. Cable, Controller Eckles, John P. Hopkins, Judge Morgan, and Judge Goodrich. They discussed the situation for an hour or two, and, after the conference was over there was some change in the tone of the talk.

The Altgeld people heard this as soon as any one, and they at once began to claim everything. They maintained that the Illinois Democrats would carry this State on a free-silver platform.

The silver men have become aware of the fact to-day that one of the chief dangers for them is that they will fall to quarreling among themselves. There is ample opportunity for this, and they are in such a condition of semi-frenzy that the outlook for a "ruction" is good. In the first place, they found this morning that the proposition of the National Committee to make Senator Hill temporary Chairman had started this. Some who are for silver are also for Hill, and this prevents a solid front for the first shock.

There was begun this morning a system of warfare over candidates that creates hard feelings. This was chiefly over Boies, Bland, and Teller. Some of the Boies men at the clubroom of the Palmer House became so zealous that they raised the sectional issue against Bland. They went about telling everybody that it was a little too soon after the war to nominate a Southern man for the Presidency.

Bland Men Were Mad.

This old-fashioned style of campaigning had simply the effect of making the Bland men mad. They retaliated by invading the hotel corridors with stories of Boies's attitude toward the workingmen at the time he was Governor, and they chose better than the Bland men as to the effectiveness of a weapon, because the crowd that is in the corridors here is much more deeply stirred over labor questions than over the old sectional issue. But this charge against Boies was only a surface affair, as is shown by the gossip that Altgeld, who holds radical ideas on this subject, is said to be much more likely to favor Boies than Bland, and with him take the entire forty-eight delegates from this State.

When the Boies men and the followers of "Silver Dick" had gotten well warmed up in their controversy, the Teller men came to the front. Some of Teller's bolting friends are here, and Senator Dubois of Idaho, who last night was ready to take the Colorado man out of the race, issued a statement putting him back this morning. The Teller boom is aided by the "Senatorial courtesy," which dictates how one gentleman should behave toward another when both hold seats in the upper house of the National Legislature. There are many Senators here, among them Mantle, Cockrell, Jones of Arkansas, Daniel, and Turpie. Senator Daniel said he though Mr. Teller would be acceptable to the people of his State, who remembered him kindly because he had helped defeat the Force bill.

Counting the Cost.

There has been a great deal of calculating among the silverites of the possibility of defeating McKinley with a silver candidate on a silver platform. The extremists are disposed to count New-York, New-Jersey, and Connecticut out of the fight on election as thoroughly as they do in convention matters. An Illinois man who is one of Gov. Altgeld's admirers, said that those States might as well be overlooked entirely, and the battle made in Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, Iowa, and Wisconsin. It is the Altgeld idea, which has been circulated where it is thought to do the most good, that these States can be carried.

This talk of overlooking the great Eastern States has been preached to all who are in the slightest degree disposed to sit down and count the cost in votes of putting into the platform the rabid doctrine which is filling the corridors. It has been suggested that this style of campaigning is simply designed as an offset to counteract the arguments which will be made by the Eastern men.

The cry, "Let the East go, we can elect a President without the East," was here two or three hours before the gold men arrived. It is simply public notice to the gold men that the silverites are disposed to take the bit in their teeth.

Hard Time for Eastern Men.

The Eastern men are thus finding their work doubly hard. They are full of fight, however. There have been more signs of this to-day than during the preceding days, and indications that they are going to make the most of the situation are visible to the naked eye. They are organizing for a campaign by States, and while the silverites are good talkers, it will not be all their way from this time on. The clubroom of the Palmer House has been put into readiness to-day and is the rallying point for those who are in favor of honest money. Controller Eckels is in charge, and when one has walked down the corridor past the Ohio, Indiana, and West Virginia free-silver talkers, he finds a scene of activity among the friends of gold. It was determined to-day to increase the headquarters of the gold advocates, and the work of fitting up rooms in the building—formerly the Richelieu Hotel—was begun. From these headquarters, which will be the places for holding numerous informal conferences, considerable literature in favor of honest money will be sent out.

Platform Speculation.

Very little has been heard of the precise wording of the plank which the silverites want. The most that has been heard is one great mixed-up clamorous demand for 16 to 1. This is the absorbing thing, and men who might be expected to sit down and discuss other issues are apparently daft on the one proposition. Something has been heard of a move to make a platform of one plank only—"a plank and not a platform"—and that plank silver.

John R. McLean, whose boom as a Presidential candidate was brought here and exposed yesterday, is in favor of this. He wants to drop all other questions.

"My hopes are for free silver," he said to-day.

"I would have a plank, not a platform. Make that plank for free silver, and leave all other questions. Just make the issue gold and silver, and let the fight be fought out before the great jury next November, and have it settled once and for all. The good sense of the country will welcome such a trial of strength. I believe the convention will last ten days."

Will Take Plenty of Time.

The Altgeld programme of driving all the business through in one day has had few advocates to-day. It would be a physical impossibility any way, and even an extreme silverite knows that possibly this thing of hurrying may be overdone. Silverites say to-day that while they are disposed to make no concessions and have a majority to enable them to go ahead and transact such business as they see fit, they do not want to shock the country.

There is much discussion of the abrogation of the two-thirds rule. A few States have been instructed for that. There is a weakening of the silver men on this. Senator Cockrell of Missouri says he does not care four cents whether the two-thirds rule is abrogated or not. There will be a struggle if abrogation is attempted, and the programme of the silver men has not been finally determined.

A PROGRAMME ARRANGED.

Silver Men Appoint a Steering Committee for the Convention.

CHICAGO, July 3.—The silver men believe they have solved the problem of organization. They believe that the opening of the convention will find their bulky majority of extremists changed from an inchoate mass into a disciplined body, that will successfully resist every attack of the gold men.

An organization was determined upon at a caucus of the silver leaders held in the Sherman House to-night. Over 100 bimetallists, National Committeemen, and silver leaders of every stripe sweltered in the small, stuffy silver headquarters of the committee for over an hour, and endeavored to hatch plans to overcome the enthusiastic onslaught of the conservative Democratic forces. The time was consumed mostly in useless talk.

The most important action was the adoption of a plan of organization. It was decided that the present Executive Committee, composed of Senators Jones of Arkansas, Turpie of Indiana, and Daniel of Virginia, and Govs. Stone of Missouri and Altgeld of Illinois, should be made a permanent steering committee for the convention, unless the silver men should decide to change it.

Under this steering committee will be a general silver committee, to be composed of one member from each State sending silver delegates. These committeemen are to be selected as soon as the delegations arrive, and if the conference recommendation is followed, are to be given full power to speak and act for their delegations in the full committee. In large delegations each of these committeemen will have a delegation Executive Committee, which will act under him with the delegation.

The idea is to make the silver majority solid and easily reached. The silver delegates are expected to be in readiness to obey orders. The steering committee of five is to watch the convention and decide on the plan of action in case of emergency. When the time for action arrives, its wishes will be communicated to the General Committee, each committeeman will pass the word to his delegation.

A temporary committee was appointed to-night to take the matter in charge and see that each delegation acted in the matter. This committee will be under the Executive Committee of five. It will watch for the arrival of silver men and immediately take them in charge and endeavor to make them plastic in the hands of the self-constituted junta of President makers. The committee appointed by the delegates and leaders present at the conference is as follows:

Alabama, John W. Tomlinson; Arkansas, J. T. W. Tillar; California, W. R. Burk; Colorado, Thomas J. O'Donnell; Georgia, Senator Patrick Walsh; Idaho, L. L. Haynes; Illinois, Gov. John P. Altgeld; Indiana, Senator Turpie; Iowa, C. A. Walsh; Kansas; David Overminer; Kentucky, Senator J. C. S. Blackburn; Michigan, George P. Hummer; Mississippi, Senator-elect Hernando D. Money; Missouri, Congressman D. De Armond; Montana, W. A. Clark; Nebraska, C. J. Smyth; North Carolina, T. J. Jarvis; Oregon, D. Mullinix; South Carolina, Senator B. R. Tillman; South Dakota, V. S. Ross; Tennessee, Congressman James J. Richardson; Utah, O. W. Powers; Virginia, R. J. Otey; Washington, ——— H. White; Wyoming, ex-Gov. ——— Osborne; Arizona, Wiley Jones; District of Columbia, John Boyle; Indian Territory, S. L. Owen; Oklahoma, T. F. Mitchell.

The next meeting of this committee will be held Monday at 2 P. M. unless something important should arise in the meantime.

It is expected that the delegations by that time will have selected the new committee and that the serious questions before the silver men will be considered.

The plan of organization, substantially as it was adopted, was proposed by Judge O. W. Powers, Chairman of the Utah delegation, and of the State Democratic Committee, who has a very wide reputation throughout the West as a political organizer.

The conference did not name a candidate for temporary Chairman. There were strong evidences of a desire among the different silver factions to take advantage of the situation and make capital for certain booms out of the temporary Chairmanship. The Bland and Boies men present were drawn in line or battle. The caucus decided not to take any action. The subject was brought forward by P. J. O'Donnell of Colorado, who pressed the claims of C. S. Thomas, but Congressman Claude Swanson of Virginia proposed that the matter be left to the silver minority of the National Committee, who should select a candidate to be supported by the silver men. His argument met with favor, but no formal action was taken.

The proposition for a general silver caucus was also coldly received. The Bland boomers favor one, as they believe Bland would be nominated. The other delegates urge, however, that all the silver men could not be drawn into such a caucus, as some come here pledged to certain candidates on the first ballot, and they could not violate their instructions or pledges.

The plan that found most favor with the silver men was that of holding the two-thirds rule in abeyance and nominating a candidate under it if possible, but in case of a dead-lock abrogating it as soon as a good silver man secured a majority of the convention. This would have the double effect of preventing the possibility of the gold men holding the balance of power and of nominating the real choice of the silver men.

BREAK IN THE SILVER RANKS.

Indiana's Delegation Refuses to Enter the Free-Coinage Caucus.

CHICAGO, July 3.—The first serious break in the ranks of the silver men occurred to-night at a meeting of the Indiana delegation. They voted not to go into the caucus next Monday. Some of Mr. Bland's friends visited Indiana's headquarters this afternoon and urged the Hoosier delegates to attend the caucus. After they had gone, at the request of several members of the delegation, Senator Turpie, the Chairman, issued a call for the meeting. John E. Lamb of Terre Haute, who, as alternate at large, will occupy the seat of Senator Voorhees, detained at home by illness, introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That the delegation from Indiana believes that the nominee of this convention ought to be made known by the convention, and we decline to attend or be bound by the action of any caucus or conference called for that purpose.

This precipitated a lively debate, lasting over an hour. The adoption of this resolution was urged by Messrs. Lamb, W. E. English of the Indianapolis district, and Judge McCabe of the Williamsport district. They took the ground that the proposed action of the caucus was in violation of all precedent, and so undemocratic that not even the abnormal conditions under which the convention would meet justified such a radical departure.

The resolution was strenuously opposed by Messrs. Overmyer of North Vernon, Colerick of Fort Wayne, and Gregory of Muncie, who argued that a failure to go into the caucus would operate against the chances of Gov. Matthews as a candidate. They contended that when the break should come from the candidate leading at first, the supporters of the caucus scheme would not rally to the support of Indiana's candidate if the delegation from that State held aloof from the caucus.

Although the Indiana delegation numbers twenty-six silver men to four gold men, the arguments in favor of the resolution caused many of the twenty-six to look favorably upon it, and when Senator Turpie, the head of the delegation and an ardent silver man, advocated its adoption the scales turned in its favor, and it was adopted by a small majority. The exact vote was not given, for afterward the opponents of the proposition withdrew their formal opposition, and the vote was made unanimous.

NO MAN FOR CHAIRMAN

The Silver Men May Not Beat Hill —Platform May Contain a Slap at the President.

CHICAGO, July 3.—The silver campaign practically has been brought to a standstill until the gold men shall more fully reveal their plans. The general course to be pursued by the white metal advocates has been decided. The silver men intend to control everything if they can.

The few silver delegates who are here have been doing little to-day. They have discussed candidates a little, and have exchanged mutual assurances that they are still for the white metal. As soon as the delegates have appeared they have been taken in hand by the Bland, Boies, and Matthews boomers and urged to support the favorite candidates. No doubt of the ability of the silver men to control the temporary organization was expressed by their leaders. The belief that Chairman Harrity and the Democrat chosen by the National Committee would endeavor to control the convention by arbitrary rulings was very strong, nothwithstanding Mr. Harrity's plain statement to the contrary.

"The National Committee cannot appoint a temporary Chairman," said Senator Daniel to-day. "Mr. Harrity admitted, when our sub-committee called upon him, that the National Committee had the right only to place such a man in nomination. A minority report can be brought in from the National Committee. Half a dozen names might be suggested. The convention itself must decide upon the temporary Chairman. It is the usual custom in conventions to accept the nominee of the committee, but this custom does not affect the power of the convention to select its presiding officer."

"Suppose the gold men should declare the Chairman elected and he should not recognize the protest of the silver men, what could they do?"

"Well, if a man hit you on the head with a club and you had a club in your hand, what would you do?" was the reply.

Senator Jones of Arkansas was emphatic in stating that the silver majority would control the temporary organization. Other silver leaders did not hesitate to say that if arbitrary tactics were used against them they would use equally arbitrary tactics to gain their point.

This determined attitude stimulates the friends of those who are ambitious to be temporary Chairman. William J. Bryan of Nebraska was most actively favored to-day, but a cloud on his title to a seat and the possibility that the National Committee would recognize the gold delegation from Nebraska injured his candidacy.

The few Colorado men in the city to-day advocated the selection of Charles S. Thomas of Denver. Mr. Thomas was the Democratic nominee for Governor of Colorado two years ago. He is also National Committeeman.

Congressman Richardson of Tennessee, who was Speaker pro tem. of the House of Representatives during the absence of Speaker Crisp, and who was often placed in the Chair by the latter, is also a candidate. He was the only candidate who made a personal canvass to-day. All the afternoon his tall figure was conspicuous wherever silver delegates were gathered. His parliamentary experience, coupled with the fear that the gold men will conduct an able tactical fight, made him a favorite. Both Bryan and Thomas, however, were counted as able Speakers.

The proposition to accept Senator Hill as temporary Chairman elicited no warm response from the silverites.

The idea of accepting Vice President Stevenson as a compromise candidate was coldly received. The silver men have now placed Mr. Stevenson among their opponents, and on the list of dangerous candidates. They believe he is really a silver man, but they do not trust him.

Rabid silver men with Populistic inclinations have insisted to-day that something against the Administration shall be incorporated in the platform. Silver leaders of the stripe of Altgeld, Tillman, Daniel, and Stone, willing to satisfy such a demand, are now seriously considering the advisability of adopting a plank declaring it to be one of the unwritten constitutional principles of this country that no man shall have more than two terms as President. The idea comes from Virginia, where Senator Daniel embodied his hatred of President Cleveland in the State platform, which declares against the third term. Other silver States did not follow the example, though many of the extreme silver leaders agree with the sentiment.

The proposition for such a resolution has been submitted to the silver Executive Committee, and to some trusted leaders. The Virginians who are pressing it urge as justification that in 1900 the party is again likely to turn to Mr. Cleveland as a wise and able leader, who can again carry them to victory, and that such a declaration at this time will have a deterrent influence.

MANY BOOMS FLOATED

Teller Seems Out of the Race—Boies and Bland Men Fighting—Blackburn and McLean Have Hopes.

CHICAGO, July 3.—Many candidates for the Presidential nomination are in the field, and every one of them is apparently hopeful of securing the honor. So engrossed have the free-silver leaders been with the idea of "fixing" things so that free coinage shall have the right of way in the convention that the question of candidates has been permitted to take care of itself for the time being. In consequence the half-dozen or more men who aspire to the chief place on the ticket are displaying great activity. Two or three days from now it is probable that close observers will be able to pick the winner.

The friends of Bland, Boies, Blackburn, Matthews, McLean, Stevenson, and Teller are talking at present as if there could be no doubt of the selection of their particular favorite.

The Bland boom has attracted the most attention in the last two days, possibly because there are a great many Missouri Democrats here, pledged to do everything in their power to advance the Presidential aspirations of the farmer of Lebanon. There are Bland headquarters at the Palmer House, at the Auditorium, and at the Sherman House, and pictures of "Silver Dick" are displayed in most of the hotels and in conspicuous places on the principal streets. A good deal of money already has been spent by the Bland boomers, and more will fall into Chicago coffers before the convention decides whether the man of one idea shall be the party leader in the coming campaign.

Gov. Stone's Ambition.

The Bland movement is interesting to Missouri Democrats because of the local political considerations involved. The ambition of Gov. Stone of Missouri is mixed up in this movement to a greater extent than the friends of Bland, who know Stone well, would like to see. Gov. Stone is ostensibly at the head of the Bland delegation here. He came pledged to advance the cause of the Missourian. The hard work for Bland is being done by J. W. Faris, J. T. Bradshaw, and a few other Missourians. Stone, who has a clerical look, stands around, looks wise, and puts in a word for Bland when discussing the situation with delegates from other States. The fact that Stone has had much to do lately with Gov. Altgeld has aroused the suspicions of some of Bland's supporters who do not like Stone that these two worthies, who are past masters in the art of political scheming, may be preparing to drop Bland in favor of some other man. The opinion has gained ground in the last day or two that Stone thinks the nomination may come to him if he manages matters adroitly, and the convention does not become enthusiastic over Bland. Stone has quite a reputation as a manipulator, and some of his cronies say confidentially that if the Bland movement should show signs of weakening when the convention gets down to business, it will be strange if a demonstration is not started in the interest of the Governor.

Stone is a silver man of the most pronounced type and is ranked here as a shrewd politician. He no sooner had taken possession of the office of Governor than he began organizing a political machine, and so diligently did he work that even his enemies acknowledge that he has a firm grip on the Missouri Democracy. While Altgeld has told many people that Bland would make a satisfactory candidate, the Bland managers have not succeeded in securing from him a pledge to stand by their man. Altgeld's course from the beginning of the present silver movement has been so thoroughly characteristic of the man that those who are forced to have relations with him are very distrustful.

Bland Men Make No Figures.

The Bland managers to-day have been unwilling to give figures concerning the strength of their candidate. Senator Cockrell said to a correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES that he had advised his associates against furnishing any details regarding Bland's candidacy.

"This is not the time to give figures," said the Senator. "It is the time for work, and I don't mind telling you that we are making satisfactory progress. Mr. Bland, in my opinion, is the strongest man we could nominate. He is the logical candidate."

When asked if there was any likelihood of the convention's taking up the name of Teller, Mr. Cockrell shook his head. He does not believe that the nomination of the Colorado man would be a good political move. He told Mr. Teller some time ago that he could not be nominated. He said to-day that thousands of Democratic votes would be alienated if the nomination were to go to Teller. A short time ago Mr. Cockrell was accused of paying more attention to the platform than to the candidacy of Bland. Some of Bland's friends took up this cry. It made the Senator very angry.

"Some of us," he said this morning, "came to the conclusion that it was the part of wisdom for the silver men to make sure of getting a Democratic platform before bothering with the question of a candidate. We went to work long ago and we are satisfied with the result. If there is anything wrong in this, I am willing to assume my share of the responsibility."

Mr. Cockrell assumed that the sound-money Democrats would be unable to make any headway in the convention.

Some of the Bland boomers, reminiscential of the advices sent to them regarding delegates, say to-day that Bland will go into the convention with 108 votes assured, and that many others will come to him as the balloting progresses. The votes of Missouri, New-Mexico, Arkansas, Texas, Oklahoma, and the Indian Territory are placed in the Bland column by these people. A member of the Utah delegation said to-day that he would not be surprised to see the vote of Utah go to Bland.

The Boies Boom Languishing.

The Boies boom, so its chief engineers say, has not yet attained the proportion which it is bound to take on when the main body of Iowa shouters for that candidate shall reach the city. In the Palmer House there are scores of lithographs of Boies and plenty of signs marking the way to his headquarters. The few men now in the city who are advocating the nomination of Boies do not lack arguments in support of their contention that the Iowa man is the most available Democrat presumed to stand upon a free-silver platform. Boies, they say, has been as consistent in his demand for free coinage as Bland himself. Judge Van Wagenen of Sioux City, who, with Col. Charles Walsh, is leading the Boies demonstration, said this afternoon that the friends of the Iowa ex-Governor had every reason to feel gratified with the outlook. Like the Bland leaders, the Boies captains have decided not to give their opponents a "line" by furnishing specifications regarding the votes in sight.

"We base our case for Boies on the fact that he is the strongest Democrat in the region where the great fight is to be waged this year," said Judge Van Wagenen. "He has been a conspicuous Democrat for many years. He not only stands for the free coinage of silver, but has many other points in his record which endear him to Democrats and make him strong. He has been a consistent low-tariff man. Nobody in the country has worked harder for the reform of the tariff than he. The Germans of the West regard him as the greatest man in the Democratic Party, and if he shall be nominated, they will support him almost to a man. No other Democrat that I know of could receive this large vote. These facts and others of equal importance will be laid before the delegates in the next four days, and I am confident that they will exert the influence necessary to bring the convention to his support."

Boies and Bland Booms Clash.

It is well known that Boies upheld the course of President Cleveland in ordering regular troops to put down the riots in Chicago in 1894. Altgeld hates the President for this act, and his animosity is vented upon Boies for indorsing it. The Bland managers have undertaken to weaken Boies with the delegates on the score of his relations to the labor question. The threat is heard to-day at the Boies headquarters that if the Bland men do not cease their attacks, the Iowans will ventilate "Silver Dick's" pension record, which, they say, shows a consistent opposition to pension legislation, notably to the Dependent Pension bill.

The story was started yesterday that New-York's seventy-two votes had been pledged to Boies. In denying it, the Boies managers say that it was circulated to prejudice Boies's chances among the radical silver delegates, who have no use for New-York or for the views of its Democratic sons. The contest between the Bland and Boies forces promises to become very bitter.

No Chance for Teller.

There has been a great change in sentiment to-day regarding the chances of Teller. Democrats resent the presence of Senators Dubois and Mantle, who represent Colorado Senators. If Teller is to be boomed, some of the silver Democrats say, his interests ought to be looked after by Democrats rather than by Republicans. It is more than likely that Teller's name will not be presented in the convention. His friends have been told, with brutal frankness, that the party could not afford to have him as its standard bearer. The mistake of 1872 has not been forgotten. The silver leaders, who appear to have the greatest confidence that the country wants free coinage, say it would be folly to put a Republican at the head of the ticket.

There is no doubt that Teller would accept the nomination if it should be tendered to him. He has said in the last few days that he believed the silver movement would win if all the friends of the white metal should unite in its support. Teller believes that he would get the support of the silver men in all three parties.

The heaviest blows against Teller will be delivered by those States in which he is supposed to be strongest. The delegations from the silver-mining States will not support him. Even the Colorado delegation is against him.

"If at any time the eight votes of Colorado could nominate Senator Teller, we would give them to him cheerfully; but we will not press him."

The speaker was T. J. O'Donnell, one of the delegates at large from Colorado. Mr. O'Donnell bolted the nomination of President Cleveland in 1892, and was one of the delegates to the National Convention who signed the manifesto favoring Weaver and Field.

"Any good silver Democrat can carry Colorado this year," he continued. "If the Populists nominate a separate free-silver candidate, that fact will not greatly affect the result. Throughout the West almost the entire strength of the Populists comes from Democrats who were dissatisfied with the financial policy of Mr. Cleveland, and who are ready to turn back as soon as the party shall declare for free silver. Fully 75 per cent. of the votes in Colorado this Fall will be cast for the Democratic ticket, National and State. Senator Teller will lose nothing by his bolt. If the Democrats control the Legislature, he will be re-elected to the Senate. In fact, the leaders are now seriously considering the advisability of adopting in the State Convention a resolution pledging the party to support Mr. Teller."

Claims for Teller.

The advocates of expediency—that is, those who favor Teller's nomination—are working with great energy and apparent confidence. To the argument that this is a Democratic convention, and that a Democrat must and will be nominated, the reply is returned that an eighteen-hour Democrat is good enough for the country, and ought to be for the convention. "There are some eighteen-hour Democrats," said one of the Teller advocates, "whom I prefer to other twenty-year Democrats. There is to be only one issue in the campaign, and that is the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. If a man is in favor of that, that makes him a Democrat, for 1896, at least, and I favor nominating the man who can command the support of the greatest number of voters upon that issue. Undoubtedly, that man is Henry M. Teller of Colorado. When the Republican Party was organizing in 1856, the single question was asked: 'Are you opposed to the extension of slavery?' An answer in the affirmative made a good Republican of the man on the spot. And so an affirmative answer to the question, 'Are you in favor of the free coinage of silver?' makes a good Democrat in 1896 without regard to the man's former party affiliations or the length of time that he has held to that opinion."

A tribute paid to Senator Teller's worth and strength by John R. McLean last night is regarded as significant in this connection, and the assertion is made with more or less force that Ohio's 46 votes may be cast for Teller, if it should appear that the Ohio vote thus cast will be decisive.

Among the ardent advocates of the free coinage of silver, and incidentally of the nomination by this convention of Senator Teller, besides the bolting St. Louis delegates, who are at work in Chicago, are George C. Gorham of California, ex-Secretary of the Senate, and Hallett Kilbourne of the District of Columbia. The latter has prepared what he calls a new declaration of independence, addressed to the independent voters of the country, which, after reciting at length certain uncontested statements regarding the financial policy and monetary system of the country, concludes:

That the people of the United States are and of right ought to be free and independent of all entangling alliances; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British gold standard policy, and that all political connection between them is, and ought to be, dissolved; and as free and independent people they have full power, through the ballot box, to do all other acts and things which independent voters may of right do;

And for the support of this new declaration of American independence, with a firm reliance on the patriotism and common sense of the American people, we mutually pledged to each other our individual and united efforts and eternal vigilance to secure an honorable victory.

The Matthews Boomlet.

Indiana is represented here by friends and foes of sound money, the former being actively engaged in urging the nomination of Gov. Claude Matthews for President. Senators Voorhees and Turpie are the chief representatives of Matthews. Turpie has been on the ground several days, and the Indiana silverites have been busy to-day "steering" delegates from other States to his room. So strong was the talk of Matthews as a possible Vice Presidential candidate that Mr. Turpie felt called upon to issue a statement that the Governor in no circumstances would permit his name to be presented to the convention in connection with second place. Mr. Turpie will make the speech nominating Matthews. The impression prevailed for some time that Turpie favored the selection of Teller. His friends say he is very much opposed to the idea of heading the ticket with a bolting Republican.

Ex-Congressman W. D. Bynum of Indianapolis is at the head of a delegation of sound-money Democrats of Indiana who are here to stem, if possible, the free-silver tide. The delegation includes ex-Attorney General A. G. Smith, John P. Frenzel, and S. O. Pickens of Indianapolis. Mr. Pickens said to-day to a correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES that the purpose of the delegation was to show to the people of the United States that a large number of Democrats in Indiana who always had stood high in the councils of the party were not in sympathy with the silver movement, and were determined to do what lay in their power to prevent the party from adopting the heresy on which it now seemed to be bent. Mr. Pickens said he had no doubt that the insertion of a free-silver plank in the platform would bring about the overwhelming defeat of the party in the election. He added that if free silver had to be chosen, Gov. Matthews undoubtedly was as safe as any one now in the public eye.

Blackburn Looks Conscious.

The Blackburn boom is confined to the members of the Kentucky delegation now here. Blackburn goes about the hotels wearing a suit of blue serge and a white Panama hat, and looking very conscious. Ex-Congressman "Phil" Thompson of Kentucky is one of his most conspicuous boomers.

John R. McLean is here, but his headquarters were not thronged to-day, and apparently but few persons outside of the Ohio delegation knew that his canvass for the Presidency was in progress. It is generally understood here that McLean really has his eye upon the second place on the ticket.

The friends of Stevenson are doing some talking, but there does not appear to be any force to their arguments. Most of the free-silver leaders have pronounced against Stevenson for the reason that in the last year he has kept silent on the financial question. They say the nominee must be a man whose position on the silver question cannot be questioned. Those who advocate the nomination of Stevenson say there is no doubt that he favors free coinage. Stevenson continues to preserve strict silence.

The 4th

Reminds us of the glorious record of our country, which is not more glorious in its way than the record of Hood's Sarsaparilla. So many cures of cases considered incurable, so many hearts made happy by health restored, so many truthful testimonials telling their joyous tales, have never been won by any other medicine. Hood's Sarsaparilla is known by the cures it has made. If you need a good blood purifier, strength builder, appetizer and true nerve tonic, take

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills; easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

Ten Sweet Caporal Little Cigars

for 5 cts.

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.

When you come in hot and thirsty,—HIRES Root-beer.

Made only by The Charles E. Hires Co., Philadelphia. A 25c. package makes 5 gallons. Sold everywhere.

A LETTER FROM TELLER.

Wants to See All the Silverites United on One Candidate.

CHICAGO, July 3.—In view of the many conflicting statements put in circulation respecting Senator Teller's attitude and the intention of his friends who walked with him out of the St. Louis Convention a fortnight ago, Senator Dubois this afternoon gave out the following letter from his associates, the only one, he said, that had been received from Senator Teller since the adjournment of the Republican National Convention:

MORRISON, Ill., June 24, 1896.

The Hon. Fred Dubois, Springfield, Ill.:

Dear Sir: I reached this place yesterday, and will remain here until the last of the week, when I will leave for Denver.

I notice that the gold standard Democrats have declared their intention to control the Chicago Convention. I do not think they can do it. If our silver friends control the convention and give us a good silver man, as I think they will, I think he should have the active support of all who believe the money question is the great question before the American people. We must, for this campaign at least, overlook all minor differences and put the country on a sound financial system that recognizes that gold and silver are the money of the Constitution.

I believe this can be done, and to that end we must bend all our energies. A little more patriotism and a little less partisanship is what our country needs at this time. The friends of silver made no mistake at St. Louis, and we must not make a mistake as to our future alliance with other silver advocates. The cause is of too much importance to admit of carping or criticism.

We must all get together and act together until the battle is won. It will be a royal battle, with justice on our side. We must win.

Let me hear from you soon. Yours truly,

H. M. TELLER.

Mr. Dubois says that this letter simply shows Mr. Teller's attitude, and does not indicate that his friends are not advocating his nomination by the Chicago Convention.

MR. FLOWER HARD AT WORK.

Talking Sound Financial Doctrine to Misguided Delegates.

CHICAGO, July 3.—Ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower was the first of the New-York delegates to reach this city. The ex-Governor came on a train that reached the city at 3 o'clock. He went at once to the Palmer House, and within fifteen minutes had begun work. He put on an outing shirt and a black alpaca coat, and after a brief call at the New-York headquarters went down the corridor to the rooms occupied by the West Virginia men who are for free silver.

He took Chairman Chilton of the Democratic State Convention Committee of West Virginia to a corner of the room and propounded this question:

"Why do the Democrats of your State want free silver?"

Chairman Chilton replied that there had been for some years a sentiment in favor of free coinage which had shown itself in defections to the Populists. All told, the party had lost 50,000 votes, Mr. Chilton said, in some elections. It was his idea that the insertion of a free-coinage plank in the National platform would result in winning back to the party all these Populistic deserters.

"Now, I'll tell you," said ex-Gov. Flower, "what this silver craze is. It is simply the result of the business depression which began three or four years ago, and has at last struck the farmers. They were the last brick in the row that tumbled. They are discontented, and, like a man in pain, are disposed to try anything. Even when any one suggests a remedy, they will take what is recommended, not knowing

A FILLED CHEESE AND A SILVER DOLLAR

ARE TWO OF A KIND.

The New-York Times

will be mailed daily and Sundays to any address in the United States, Canada, or Mexico, POSTAGE FREE, until Nov. 15th, covering

whether it is a dose of poison or not.

Suppose a silver candidate and a silver platform are the outcome of this convention. It will be more than a year before a law for free coinage could be passed. Every farmer who owes a dollar to the capitalist on an extended note will be forced to pay before that time. Capital will be the gainer and the farmer and the laboring classes generally will suffer."

After his conference with the West Virginian, ex-Gov. Fower went back to the New-York headquarters, where presently Mr. Bynum of Indiana and Mayor Hopkins of this city called. A group gathered and ex-Gov. Flower was the centre of attraction as he talked.

"I will not go back to my State and preach free silver, no matter what this convention does," he said to Mr. Bynum, "because I know that I should be preaching a doctrine that would bring suffering and trouble to every man who owes a dollar.

"I'll preach no free silver; make no mistake about that."

EASTERN DELEGATIONS.

Some of the Maine Men Wear Sixteen-to-One Badges.

PORTLAND, Me., July 3.—The Maine delegation to the Chicago Convention left this morning over the Maine Central. Few went except the delegates and alternates. Some of the party wore badges bearing the figures 16 to 1. They claim, however, that all but one of the Maine delegates are for gold.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 3.—The delegates from Rhode Island to the Chicago Convention met to-day to complete their final arrangements for the trip. They will leave here at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning in a special car, and will travel over the Consolidated Road to Jersey City, and then by the Pennsylvania line to the convention city. Richard B. Comstock, the next National Committeeman, will be the Chairman of the delegation.

WOMEN IN THE CONVENTION.

Several of Them Elected Alternates by Utah Democrats.

CHICAGO, July 5.—One of the features of the convention will be the active participation of women on the floor of the convention. Utah, in which women enjoy full suffrage under the Constitution, elected women as alternates, and at some time during the session of the convention the delegates will retire and allow the alternates to take full part in the proceedings for a time.

The women elected are Gentiles and Mormons. The most interesting of the woman alternates will be Dr. Mattie Hughes Cannon. She is one of the wives of Angus M. Cannon, brother of George Q. Cannon, the dictator of the Mormon Church. The influence of the Cannon family was exerted to keep her from taking up the Democratic cause, but she showed her independence by becoming active in the organization and making a stumping tour in the State.

SOUND SENSE AND SILVER RANT.

Correspondence Between a Denver Delegate and a Banking House.

CHICAGO, July 3.—On his arrival here this morning from Denver, T. J. O'Donnell, one of the delegates at large from Colorado, and who is one of the prominent lawyers of that State, representing extensive Eastern and European investors, found awaiting him a letter from N. W. Harris & Co., the New-York and Chicago bankers and bond dealers, which was in part as follows:

It has been our specialty for many years to secure capital from the East and from abroad to develop the resources of the West and South. We have thus invested over $110,000,000, which $777,000 has been invested in your State of Colorado. Our experience in this line has given us exceptional opportunities to know the attitude of Eastern and foreign investors concerning the furnishing of additional capital for development purposes in the sections named, and including your State.

The information coming to us from individual investors, as well as from large financial institutions, confirms the position that any considerable amounts of Eastern and foreign capital cannot again, under any circumstances, be brought into the West or the South until there are no longer any fears or apprehensions regarding the country being on a silver basis.

In our opinion, any other line of policy than one in favor of the maintenance of the present gold standard, and against the free coinage of silver, whether in the ratio of sixteen to one, or in any ratio whatever, until fixed by international agreement, will indefinitely delay the return of prosperity, and especially to the West and South, where new capital, only to be obtained from the East and from abroad, is so much needed for the development of the country's natural resources.

The adoption of a gold plank by the Democratic National Convention would have the effect of immediately restoring business confidence and reviving commercial activity.

To this Mr. O'Donnell this afternoon sent a lengthy reply, in which he said, among other things:

Your draft upon the principle, patriotism, and integrity of the Democracy must be refused. You cannot purchase the sovereign right of the people of Colorado to take that part in the government of the Republic guaranteed them by the Constitution for $777,000. A duplication of your boasted total investment of $110,000,000 in the West and South will not serve in this year of our Lord to swerve the Democracy of those sections one iota from the straight path of duty.

The government of this country has been left too long in the hands of bankers and bond dealers. The people have concluded to take possession of their own again, and if any additional reason is needed to justify that decision, it would be furnished by such letters as yours. We may as well learn this year, or another year, whether we are free or whether you and the people you represent are masters.

The interest on your $110,000,000 and your $777,000 will go right along whether the sun shines or not, but we are now proclaiming a new declaration of independence, to wit: That these United States can and will manage their financial and other domestic affairs without the consent of any other nation on earth, and to that end the Government of this nation can and will receive at its mints for coinage into lawful debt-paying, full legal-tender money both gold and silver at the ratio of sixteen to one, without discrimination or charge for mintage, and without waiting for or asking the consent of any other nation, so to do.

It may be added that if any ill shall hereafter result to the creditor classes of this country by reason of the agitation for the restoration to this Nation of that sovereign prerogative always claimed and exercised by civilized people who are not dependencies, it will be the result of the threats and coercion so thinly veiled in the letter to which this is a reply, and not the offspring of any act of those who believe with me.

This reply of O'Donnell's is a fair sample of the rant that is to be heard here in Chicago among the silver delegates.

ALTGELD A HUMBUG.

As Lessor of a Chicago Building He Is a Gold-Standard Man.

CHICAGO, July 3.—John P. Altgeld seems to have been at one stage of his career in favor of the single gold standard, and seems to be a gold-standard man now, at least in his business affairs. When he was nominated for Governor by the Democrats of Illinois in 1892, the platform declared:

We reiterate our allegiance to the historic policies of the Democratic Party in favor of honest money—the gold and silver coinage provided by the Constitution of the United States.

The National Democratic platform adopted in Chicago in 1892 said:

We hold to the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country.

Altgeld did not stand on the declaration of his party, as expressed in the platform. On the contrary, he repudiated the doctrine and refused to "hold to the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country," and recognized gold alone.

The leases of the Unity Building, of which he was the practical owner, contained a clause by which the tenant bound himself to pay "The sum of —— dollars, payable in standard gold coin of the United States, in equal installments of —— dollars, in advance, on the first day of each month, at the office of the said company, in Chicago, or such other place in Chicago as the lessor may direct."

The lessor was "The Unity Company, by John P. Altgeld, President."

Gov. Altgeld is still the owner of the Unity Building, and his leases still contain the gold clause.

ANOTHER MARYLAND SKULKER.

Ex-Controller Smith Imitates Gorman and Avoids Chicago.

BALTIMORE, July 3.—Another of Maryland's sound-money delegates at large to the National Democratic Convention has followed the example of Senator Gorman in resigning, and will not go to Chicago. Ex-Controller Marion De Kalb Smith thinks that it is a waste of time for the delegates favorable to the gold standard to attend the National Convention. He said to-day:

"I have a lot of very important business to attend to, which requires all my time at present and for several weeks to come, and I should be obliged to neglect it if I should go to Chicago.

"Besides, my presence at the convention would really do no good. The free-silver people seem about to have everything their own way, and, as I should stand by the resolutions of our State Convention, and vote for a sound-money platform and sound-money candidates, I should stand with the minority in a hopeless and embarrassing position. In addition to my business reasons, which will keep me at home, I greatly prefer not to go."

INCIDENTS OF THE DAY

Occupation and Amusements of the Convention Crowd—Hot, Sultry, Disagreeable Weather.

CHICAGO, July 3.—Regulation Chicago Convention weather—hot, sultry, and storm-threatening—was doing business at the old stand to-day.

The convention people looked parboiled, and spent most of the time mopping their brows. The city is taking on a holiday dress, although the display of flags, bunting, and banners is not as great as might be expected. In fact, there would have been but little in the way of holiday show but for the coming of the Fourth of July, which will add materially to the convention gayety and noises.

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The boys took time by the forelock and used up a good share of their supply of firecrackers to-day. One of them touched off a monstrous cannon cracker just in front of the Palmer House. It exploded like dynamite rending a rock.

"There goes Altgeld talking again," said a Chicago man in the lobby.

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The congress of silver cranks in the Palmer House corridor did not let the weather nor the firecrackers interfere with their incessant jabber. They were at it all day. No amount of sound-money argument could convince one of these silver shouters that he is all wrong; so most of the men they find to argue with content themselves with having fun with the cranks.

One powerful Populist was going about declaring that nothing cheapened everything so much as gold. Another was declaring wildly that everybody would have his pockets lined with money when the country should have free silver.

Most of these silver shouters have the silver eye, but few of them the silver tongue. The silver eye has a curious glitter in it. Dr. Macdonald would know it. It is a shifty, bleary glitter like that in the eyes of a drunkard in his moments of exhilaration. It is more in evidence than the silver whiskers, which are always long and usually tinted with tobacco juice.

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"Silver Dick's" four-ringed circus was in progress at Bland's four distinct and separate headquarters to-day. The antics of the Bland boomers did not attract large crowds. The "Silver Dick" signs have been multiplied two-fold since yesterday. The Bland headquarters in the Palmer House are in Room 52. In the main corridor of the hotel there hangs a banner with only these words upon it: "Silver Dick—Room 52."

***

A new Bland badge came to town to-day. It will not be handled carelessly. It is being worn only by a few Bland men, as yet. It is a silver dollar with a pin fastened to one face of it so that it may be worn on the lapel of the coat. No additional lettering has been placed on the dollar, but the law is violated by the mutilation the coin is subjected to in soldering on the pin. This, however, does not bother the silver men. They propose, if allowed, to mutilate the currency worse than this.

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There was a noticeable increase in the crowds to-day, and by Sunday night the excitement will be at its height.

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The arrangements in the Coliseum, in which the convention is to be held, are nearly completed. The interior of the vast building will be decorated elaborately. Besides numberless flags, banners, and standards, 20,000 yards of red, white, and blue bunting will be used for streamers and festoons. Everything was ready to-day, except that the floor in the central space, where the delegates will sit, had not been laid, and the chairs for the delegates had not arrived. One order of 960 chairs for the delegates arrived yesterday, but Architect Canda would not receive them because they were frail folding chairs, which, in Mr. Canda's opinion, would not hold some of the stout delegates if they should get enthusiastic.

"What I want," said Mr. Canda, "are solid, oak-bottomed chairs, that a three-hundred-pound man can jump on all day without weakening them. If I cannot get them I will provide common kitchen chairs for the delegates."

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60 feet wide will hang in the main vestibule. From the roof of the Convention Hall will depend six flags 80 feet long; fifty flags 40 feet long, seven flags 25 feet long; eighteen flags 16 feet long, and eighteen flags 12 feet long.

The coat of arms of every State and Territory will be displayed on the walls. President Cleveland's portrait will occupy a conspicuous place.

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After a consultation with Sergeant at Arms Martin, Chief of Police Badenoch has decided to detail all the officers Col. Martin shall think necessary to the Convention Hall, and place them under the direction of the Sergeant at Arms. Inspector Hunt will have command under Col. Martin.

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The National Committee has secured the services of a large number of detectives to look out for thieves and pickpockets. It is estimated that not less than 250 uniformed officers and 100 detectives will be on duty.

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The scores of convention bands which will make the welkin ring for several days have not begun to arrive, but some of them will be here by to-morrow night. More bands are expected here than ever attended a National Convention before. One Chicago man says that there is going to be a "tornado of music and a cyclone of sounds."

***

A silver shouter from Indiana, who wants Matthews for President, approached a clerical-looking person in the corridor of the Palmer House to-day and said, as he grasped him by the shoulder:

"Let me tell you, Sir, that the candidacy of our own Matthews is one that should appeal powerfully to religiously inclined men like yourself. Did he not stop the prizefighters from disgracing our State by their brutal exhibitions at Roby?"

The clerical-looking man fled.

"Who is that?" asked the silver shouter of the clerk.

"Why," said the clerk, "that's Parson Davies."

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That eminent statesman, "Buck" Hinrichsen, Altgeld's Secretary of State, walked into the Auditorium this morning, and, noting some Texans at the bar, observed: "If ever those Texan rooters get mixed up with the Tammany, there is liable to be a gun fight."

***

Charles W. Johnson of Minneapolis, who was Secretary of the Republican National Convention, was in the city to-day. He looked over the crowds in the hotel corridors and seemed much interested. "There is no politics in my being here. I have much business in the city, and I am here to attend to that, not to attend to politics," he said.

***

Felix McClusky of Brooklyn, who has been Assistant Sergeant at Arms at five National Conventions, is here almost weeping over the outlook. He is tearfully declaring that never, never will he bolt the party.

***

Ex-Senator Patrick Walsh and Capt. Evan Howell of Georgia both arrived here to-day. They are both silver statesmen.

"There is only one gold man in our delegation," said Capt. Howell, "and we have got the unit rule, and he has agreed to abide by it. We are not in favor of abrogating the two-thirds' rule unless we are obliged to."

***

Col. "Dick" Bright, Sergeant at Arms of the United States Senate, was introduced by Senator Tillman to Col. "Dan" Thompson, Tillman's chief lieutenant.

"Col. Bright," Tillman said, by way of explanation, "is the fellow that buys us all the perfumed soap."

"Do you use perfumed soap?" asked a bystander. "Yes," replied Tillman; "I could not keep out of the luxurious ways of Washington; but they can't break me from cussing."

***

Senator Tillman, "Pitchfork Ben," struts about the lobby of the Sherman House wearing a silver pitchfork on his coat. The prongs of the fork impale three gold bugs. Tillman probably can swear longer and louder than any other man in the city. He raised up his voice to-day and issued a little yawp about New-York.

"Why," he said, "New-York can be carried for free silver, if we go about it in the right way. The only trouble there is that the party machines are in the hands of the gold people.

The World's Best Natural Aperient

Hunyadi János

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTES.

The people do not know exactly how to make themselves heard, but you just wait, and there will be a surprising demonstration there. I look for it in about sixty days."

MORE WORKERS START WEST.

Delegates and Others Who Will Battle for Sound Money.

The exodus of politicians, delegates, and sound-money enthusiasts who are going to Chicago to do what they can against the silver fanaticism during the National Democratic Convention continued yesterday. One thing, however, is noticeable this year: instead of going in a body, the delegations for the most part are making the journey to the convention city suit their own convenience. The Tamany delegation, which will leave to-morrow, is the notable exception.

Bird S. Coler and Samuel S. Whitehouse of the Kings County delegation left yesterday afternoon over the New-York Central. The remainder of the delegation, which consists of James D. Bell, Patrick J. Carlin, Bernard J. Gallagher, John Delmar, James F. Moffitt, Thomas O'Keefe, Patrick Hayes, and Daniel Ryan, will leave this afternoon. They are unswervingly attached to the sound-money cause.

Before leaving, Mr. Coler said to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES: "We will fall in with Mr. Whitney as soon as we reach Chicago and do what we can to defeat the plans of Altgeld and his followers. I am sure we will be able to seat the gold delegates from South Dakota, Washington, and Florida, whose election has been contested by the silverites."

Mr. Coler, who is connected with an influential financial house in this city, has an extensive acquaintance throughout the West, and he will be largely depended upon by Mr. Whitney to do missionary work among the delegates who otherwise might blindly follow the silver leaders.

Charles J. Canda, the ex-Treasurer of the National Democratic Committee, was also among the New-Yorkers who left yesterday for Chicago. Mr. Canda is not a delegate, but as he is close to the Administration and an authority on financial matters, his services will be valuable to the sound-money advocates.

BUSINESS MEN WANT SOUND MONEY.

Interests of All Sections Demand the Preservation of Financial Stability.

An enthusiastic meeting of the Business Men's Democratic Association of the City of New-York was held yesterday in the Johnston Building, Theodore W. Myers presiding. Among other interests represented were the New-York Stock Exchange, the Produce Exchange, the Cotton Exchange, the Coffee Exchange, the grocery, dry goods, hardware, insurance, produce, shipping, real estate, jewelry, iron, paper, transportation, and other commercial interests. Many strong speeches were made, and the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, We are deeply sensible of the grave importance of any expression of political faith upon financial questions by the convention of the Democratic Party assembled together in Chicago; and

Whereas, We believe that the interests of the whole country are the same; that as the welfare of the East is dependent upon and a part of the prosperity of the West, so does the improvement in the condition of the North go hand in hand with the development of the South;

Resolved, That we, the Business Men's Democratic Association of the City of New-York, regard the preservation of the financial stability of our Government as the main issue before the people, upon the right solution of which depends the return of the country to that prosperity which is desired by all.

That while not averse to the use of silver in our circulating medium, we are opposed under the present conditions to the unlimited coinage of silver and the compulsory purchase of silver bullion by our Government until the ratio between the two metals is fixed by agreement between the great commercial nations of the world.

We believe in the maintenance of the existing standard of value in the interests of labor, trade, commerce, agriculture, and are opposed to any attempts at the debasement of our currency as acts that affect the honor and credit of the individual citizen and the Government alike.

After the adoption of the resolutions, it was resolved that they be forwarded to the Chairman of the Democratic National Convention to be held in Chicago Tuesday, July 7, with the request that the convention give them due consideration.

Boies Goes to Chicago.

WATERLOO, Iowa, July 3.—Ex-Gov. Boies left for Chicago to-night. He has spent the past week answering the great mass of letters coming from all sections of the country. It is understood that Mr. Boies will not enter the convention as a delegate at large, having assigned that duty to Judge Van Wagenen of Rock Rapirs.

ANNUAL FETE OF "LA NACIONAL."

Spaniards Make Merry in Ulmer Park, Brooklyn.

The chief Spanish benevolent society in this city, known as "La Nacional," held its twenty-eighth annual fête last night in Ulmer Park, Brooklyn. More than 1,000 persons were present, including Dr. Arturo Baldesano, Spanish Consul General at New-York, who is the Honorary Vice President of the society; Foster L. Backus, District Attorney of Kings County; Judge Neu, Sheriff Buttling of Kings County, Coroner Combes, A. Pazos, the President of La Nacional; M. Perez, the Vice President; Norberto Cueva, Lopez, Martinez, and M. Lopez.

The Spanish Minister at Washington, Señor Dupuy de Lome, Honorary President of the society, wrote that he would certainly be present if his official duties permitted, but he was not able to attend the fête.

The main hall at Ulmer Park was decorated with red and yellow bunting—the Spanish national colors—and most of those present wore carnations and yellow daisies in their dresses or buttonholes, to represent the same colors. There were black Spanish fans and mantillas to be seen in the hands or over the shoulders of the Spanish women, who did not fail to show by their dancing how well Spanish women have earned the reputation of having the finest step and the most graceful carriage of any of the peoples of Europe.

In the programme list of dances were La Paloma and Habanera, two characteristic Spanish dances, which show to perfection the women engaged in them. The dancing was kept up until a late hour.

La Nacional is now beginning the twenty-ninth year of its existence. It is both a sick benefit and a charitable organization, besides affording a good opportunity to its members to meet socially at its annual fête. It was remarked last night by District Attorney Backus and by Sheriff Buttling that a Spanish criminal was unknown in either the courts or prisons of Kings County. One of the Spaniards who heard these statements made added that no Spaniard is or has been for many years an inmate of any of the charitable institutions of the metropolitan district.

A DOG SHOT WHILE IN BROADWAY.

Ran Past Fifth Avenue Hotel Followed by a Crowd.

A big Newfoundland dog ran across Madison Square about 8:30 last night toward the Fifth Avenue Hotel. He was frothing at the mouth, and a rope around his neck indicated that he had been tied up and had broken away.

Boys and men were chasing the animal, yelling "Mad dog!" Men and women on the sidewalk scattered in every direction except that in which the dog was coming. The doors of the hotel were slammed. The dog, as he reached the portico, started up Fifth Avenue. He ran past Delmonico's, through Twenty-sixth Street, and into Broadway.

Patrolman Harley was in front of the crowd that followed the dog. He struck at him with his club, and broke it on the dog, he says. Then he shot the dog and killed it.

TORNADO STRIKES UPTON LAKE.

Buildings Swept Away and Pleasure Seekers Have Narrow Escapes.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 3.—A tornado struck Upton Lake Park, a famous pleasure resort twelve miles east of here, about 8 o'clock to-night and swept many light frame buildings away. The large pavilion, which stood in the centre of the park, was wrecked, while the one on the bridge was carred away. All the boats on the lake were swept away.

To add to the destruction a cloudburst occurred, and many persons who were out rowing on the lake were rescued with difficulty. At one time it looked as if the entire number of pleasure seekers would be killed.

Nearly every woman and many men fell upon their knees and prayed until the danger was over. Trains did not attempt to run while the storm raged, and there was no shelter for the people.

DEATH OF JAMES BARCLAY.

Career of the Old Ninth Ward Politician.

James Barclay, who died early yesterday morning at his home, 18 Macdougal Street, was one of the last of those who controlled the politics of the Ninth Ward in the forties and fifties.

Everybody in that part of the city knew "Jim" Barclay and everybody knew him as a man who could hold his own in any sort of an argument, with words or muscle, and in those days the successful politician was the man who could back his opinions with his fists.

James Barclay was born of Scotch parents in an unpretentious house in Jane Street in January, 1838. He received his education in the ward school. After leaving school he became a molder. He did not like his trade, however, and left it to enter the employ of "Bill" Poole, who was in the meat business on Amos Street, now West Tenth Street. Poole was a political power in the Ninth Ward, and young Barclay, while learning the art of cutting meat, soon got a good insight into the politics of the day. When John Morrissey accepted "Bill" Poole's challenge to fight him in the Ninth Ward for $50, Barclay was one of his seconds on the pier at the foot of Amos Street. Poole met a tragic death at Stanwix Hall several years later and died with the expression "I'm a true American" on his lips.

Contemporaneous with Poole and Barclay in their political struggles was David C. Broderick, another power in Ninth Ward politics. He went to California in 1841 and became a United States Senator in 1857. He was killed in 1859 in a duel with Chief Justice David S. Terry of California. In New-York Broderick had become well known as the Foreman of Engine Company No. 34. The members of the company were famous as fighters and Barclay was one of them.

When the civil war began Barclay went to the front as Lieutenant of Company B of the Twenty-fifth New-York Regiment and served to the close of the struggle. Returning to New-York, he became affiliated with the Tweed Ring, and in 1868 he was appointed City Librarian. He filled the position for several years, and then turned it over to his brother. About twenty-three years ago he moved into the Eighth Ward, making his home at 18 Macdougal Street. He continued active in politics, working for the Democratic Party until a few years ago, when he joined the Republicans.

Mr. Barclay had suffered with Bright's disease for about a year, but he was confined to his room only about three weeks before his death. He leaves a wife, but no children.

Mr. Barclay was a striking character in many ways. Neat in dress, but always attired in a sack suit, he never was known to appear on the street without a boutonnière. He was regular in his habits, and no matter what business he was engaged in during the day he was sure to be found at home in his favorite armchair every afternoon at 5 o'clock. He was proprietor of a saloon at Sixth Avenue and Tenth Street for a number of years, and during that time he became a familiar figure around the Jefferson Market Police Court, and many unfortunate prisoners successfully appealed to him for bail. He retired from business about three years ago.

The funeral will be held at 18 Macdougal Street to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock. The burial will be at New-York Bay Cemetery.

GOLD BUGS AND SILVER BUGS.

Edward Atkinson Asks Some Pertinent Questions.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

This Tillman-Altgeld crowd who are trying to bulldoze the Democratic Party have had a monopoly of their style of talk too long. Isn't it about time to give them a dose of their own medicine? People take it and some of them swallow it.

They call the men who defend the honor and integrity of the country Gold Bugs, do they? What is a gold bug? Isn't it a bug made of gold? Who wouldn't choose a gold bug weighing as much as a gold dollar in preference to sixteen silver bugs, each weighing as much as a silver dollar? They could melt the gold bug and have it coined into a good dollar, and then buy enough silver bugs to make two bad dollars. What a fool a man would be who wasn't a gold bug!

They call the bankers Jews and Shylocks, do they? What are they at? Are they not trying to persuade honest people to stick a knife into the vitals of the Nation so that they themselves can take the heart out and divide it with the silver barons who stand behind and set them on? But it is becoming very plain that the plain people of this country have found out the trick that the silver barons and their retainers, the bummers, are trying to play upon them in this little game of 16 to 1.

These fellows mine silver at so low a cost that for $1 paid out in gold they get out silver enough to make two silver dollars. Then they ask leave to take that dollar's worth of silver bullion to Uncle Sam's mint to have it made into two silver dollars with Uncle Sam's stamp on it. No harm in that so far, but what do they want the dollars for? Why to spend, of course, to buy things with, and to pay wages with. Well, why not, if anybody wants cheap dollars? Nobody wants them. Nobody but a fool would take a fifty-cent dollar when he could get a good one-hundred-cent gold dollar unless he were forced to.

The silver barons won't take free coinage on these terms; they want something else. What is it? They want a force bill, and these stupid Southerners help them. They don't seem to have had enough of force bills yet. They ask Uncle Sam to pass another law called a legal-tender act, so that they can force people who have sold them goods or who have agreed to work for them for wages to take their fifty-cent dollars at a hundred cents. They say Congress has a right to coin money and fix a value; only they ask Congress to give them (the silver barons and their retainers) the power to fix the value and put off a cheap or cheat dollar worth 50 cents at the rate of a hundred cents. An act of legal tender is a force bill.

Now, the Mexicans make a better silver dollar than we do; it is heavier than our dollar. Suppose the Mexican miners came to our Congress with a petition like this:

"We make a better dollar than you do, won't you please make our cheap dollars legal tender and force all your people to take them off our hands?"

What would Uncle Sam say? Wouldn't it be something like this?:

"You fools! what do we want with your cheap dollars? Send them to China or Japan or to sheol or anywhere else! You can't fool us with them."

But there is another lot of silver coins, heavy ones, waiting for a market. Germany has a lot of heavy old silver thalers and millions of wages out silver coins that she wants to get rid of. Suppose she sent them over here and asked Congress to force our people to take them. What sort of swear words do you think we should use then?

"Donner and blitzen! what do you take us for, you old beer-drinking idiots? Don't you suppose we have got any common sense left? Git out of this P. D. Q!" German-Americans would swear the loudest against such an idiotic proposal.

But that is just what these silver 16 to 1 cranks are trying to do, not only for the Germans and Mexicans, but for everybody else. They say: "Open Uncle Sam's mints to all the silver of Mexico, Japan, France, China, India, and all the rest of the world where the people are trying to get rid of it. Coin it all for Jew and Gentile, Mexicans and Japs, charge the cost of coining to the taxpayers of this country, and then give the bankers of the foreign countries an act of legal tender by which they can force all our farmers and cotton growers and everybody else to take their cheap fifty-cent dollars, whether they want them or not."

Are the fools all dead yet or not? If not, they will cheat themselves and vote for this 16 to 1 trick of the silver barons, who hope to turn their thirty pieces of silver, of a million dollars each piece, which they get out of their mines, (at market value the silver bullion mined last year was worth $80,000,000,) into sixty pieces of half a million dollars each in real value, and then give them the power to put off their sixty pieces at a million each upon the public. (The coinage value of the silver bullion last year was $60,000,000.) They propose to betray the honor and the credit of the country in order to get this profit into their own pockets, and yet they talk about Jews. What Jew do they resemble?

How honest-minded men like Senator Jones of Arkansas, Representative Bailey of Texas, and other true men who have only half studied the case can put themselves in the hands of stupid men like Bland, bummers like Tillman and Altgeld, or men like Stewart of Nevada, who puts his own mortgages on a gold basis while lending himself to this fraud on the public, is beyond my comprehension. How mad they will be with themselves when, by permitting their own minds to act freely, they find out how they have been cheated and how they have lost their own character by consorting with this crowd who are trying to bulldoze the Democratic Party.

EDWARD ATKINSON.

NEW-YORK, July 3, 1896.

Became Paralyzed While Bathing.

Thomas Tindle, thirty-four years old, of 334 Baltic Street, Brooklyn, bathed at Coney Island yesterday. In going down one of the toboggans he twisted his spine, causing his body to become paralyzed above the waist. Tindle was nearly drowned before being rescued. An ambulance was called, and Surgeon Boyd attended him, after which he was removed to the Seney Hospital in Brooklyn, where it was said he would probably die.

Large Shipments of Silver.

Three ocean steamships will take out 756,000 ounces of silver and 50,000 Mexican dollars for the European markets to-day. On the La Bourgogne, J. & W. Seligman will ship 300,000 ounces of silver. On the Paris, Handy & Harman will ship 150,000 ounces; M. Guggenheim Sons, 115,000 ounces; Zimmerman & Forshay, 75,000 ounces and 50,000 Mexican dollars, and Muller, Schali & Co., 40,000 ounces. The Lucania will carry 76,000 ounces, shipped by Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co.

Great Luck.—Democratic Convention, Chicago. Take the picturesque Lehigh Valley R. R. Round trip tickets $17, July 4, 5, and 6, good to return July 12. Apply to 235, 273, 944, and 1,323 Broadway.—Adv.

NEW ROCHELLE'S REGATTA

FIFTY-THREE YACHTS RACED IN A GOOD, WHOLE-SAIL BREEZE.

The Asahi Won in the Thirty-Foot Class and Ideal Was the Best of the Half-Raters — An Exciting Start for the New Class—Volsung, a New Boat, Easily Distanced the Other Catboats—Henry Dosher's Hard Luck.

Fifty-three yachts started in the eleventh annual regatta of the New-Rochelle Yacht Club yesterday, and in a good whole-sail breeze from the southwest, made rattling good time over the triangular courses laid out off the clubhouse. It was the best regatta of the year so far, and speaks well for the enterprise and push of the New-Rochelle yachtsmen. Of the fifty-three starters, forty-seven crossed the finishing line. Only one had a mishap. The Dorothy, a catboat, parted the pennant of her centreboard and had to retire from the race.

The races were managed by the Regatta Committee—Charles P. Tower, W. N. Bavier, Paul A. Meyrowitz, J. R. Thomas, and A. P. Weston—on the steamer Diana. The steamboat Aurora accompanied the yachts over the course, with many of the members of the club and their friends.

The yachts, in two divisions, sailed over two courses. Course No. 1 was for yachts over thirty feet racing length, and the special thirty-foot class. It was from the starting line at Echo Bay, to and around the black buoy, known as "Gangway Buoy," leaving it on the port hand; thence to and around the black buoy known as "Old Hen Buoy," at westerly entrance to Hempstead Harbor, leaving it on the port hand; thence to and around the westerly stakeboat at the starting line, leaving it on the port hand. The course was sailed three times, and the total distance twenty-two miles. Course No. 2 was for yachts of thirty feet racing length and under, and also for "half-raters. It was from the starting line at Echo Bay, to and around the red buoy on the southwesterly end of "Hen and Chickens Reef," leaving it on the starboard hand; thence to and around the striped buoy known as "Middle Ground Buoy," being the most easterly buoy on Excursion Reef, leaving it on the starboard hand; thence to and around the easterly stakeboat at the starting line, leaving it on the starboard hand. This course was sailed four times, by yachts of the second division, total distance, 17 miles, and three times by the half-raters, total distance, 12¾ miles.

The preparatory signal was given at noon, and the start for the first division, all those above thirty feet racing length, was given at 12:10 o'clock. They came down to the line in close order and crossed as follows:

Banshee, 12:10:40; Eidolon, 12:10:48; Eurybia, 12:11:06; Norota, 12:11:32; Acushla, 12:11:35; Barbara, 12:12:03; Uvira, 12:13:00; Twilight, 12:12:15; Sasqua, 12:12:29; White Wing, 12:12:47; Olga, 12:14:01; Aura, 12:14:26; Jane S., 12:15:00. The Jane was handicapped 10 minutes.

It was a beat to the first mark, and the yachts crossed the line on the starboard tack. Henry Doscher, who crossed the line first with the Banshee, shouted that he did not know how he could overcome the hoodoo on his boat. "The number," said he, "is 13, under L, and the day is Friday."

The second division was started at 12:15 and they crossed as follows:

Houri, 12:15:52; Hyale, 12:16:10; Volsung, 12:16:29; Presto, 12:16:34; Ondawa, 12:16:45; Ethel, 12:16:48; Etawa S., 12:16:58; Fugitive, 12:17:01; Punch, 12:17:02; Wayward, 12:17:04; Delphine, 12:17:11; Grace, 12:17:28; Onaway, 12:17:33; Dorothy, 12:17:39; Celia, 12:17:41; Oconee, 12:17:46; Addie, 12:17:59; Starling, 12:18:00; Starling, 12:18:06; Buffoon, 12:18:16; Mary II., 12:18:25; Melita, 12:18:30; Edwina, 12:18:44; Edna, 12:19:00; Zetes, 12:19:25; Molly Bawn, 12:19:34; Ida K., 12:19:42.

It was a pretty start. Booms were eased to port, and, with the wind on the starboard quarter, they made quick time to the first mark on Course No. 2.

Then came the thirty-footers, and when the signal was given at 12:20 all were close to the windward end of the line. Capt. "Nate" Watson on the Asahi had timed things very closely. He had to loaf along the line a little, and, when the signal was given, he shot over the line first right under the stern of the committee boat. Ralph N. Ellis, however, was just as smart, and he managed to shoot in between the committee boat and the Asahi, and for a moment it looked as though there would be a foul. John F. Lovejoy was handling the stick on the Musme, and, to make the scene more exciting, he sent the Musme under the stern of the committee boat to windward of the Hera and Asahi, and only the very coolest handling prevented a big smash-up.

The three were so close together that as one man facetiously put it, "another coat of varnish on any of the three would have caused a foul." Next to the Hera was the Vaquero II., with Herman B. Duryea at the tiller and W. Butler Duncan at the main sheet. Then came the Mai, sailed by "Larry" Huntington; the Departure, handled by C. Barnum Seeley, and the Esperanza. It was one of the prettiest starts of the season. All were close-hauled on the starboard tack and sailed Course No. 1.

The tiny half-raters were last. They sailed Course 2 and had booms eased to port. The Microbe was the first over at the leeward end. She was handled by Bryan Alley, and some of the sharps expected great things of the English boat under his expert handling. The Ideal was the next boat over. She was sailed by Irwin Scarega, with Designer W. P. Stephens as crew. Arthur Iselin was next with the Hope. Then came the Question and Die Hexe.

The big boats beat out to the first mark on their course, had a run to the second mark with spinnakers to port, and then a reach to the finishing line, with the wind on the port quarter. At the end of the first round the order was Norota, 1:26:49; Eidolon, 1:29:30; Uvira, 1:30:02; Acushla, 1:31:14. In the thirty-foot class Asahi led all the way round, and turned at 1:36:49, Mai was next at 1:39:10, then came Musme; 1:40:10; Hera, 1:40:55; Vaquero, 1:41:00; Esperanza, 1:41:05.

At the end of the second round Norota was timed at 2:37:55; Uvira, 2:38:02; Eidolon, 2:42:19, and Acushla, 2:44:40. The Asahi still led the thirties, and turned at 2:46:06; Mai, 2:50:48; Vaquero, 2:51:29; Esperanza, 2:51:30; Hera, 2:52:06.

Over the short course the big catboat Volsung soon had a commanding lead, and the Ideal went to the front in the half-rater class, with the Hope a close second. The finishing times were as follows:

Volsung, 2:57:51; Delphine, 3:01:39; Ideal, 3:02:09; Hope, 3:02:26; Fugitive, 3:04:48; Houri, 3:08:46; Microbe, 3:09:22; Ella, 3:12:20; Die Hexe, 3:14:16; Question, 3:15:45; Molly Bawn, 3:16:41; Onaway, 3:18:57; Oconee, 3:18:59; Edna, 3:20:08; Presto, 3:20:44; Weasel, 3:21:49; Punch, 3:24:48; Mary II., 3:26:55; Ethel, 3:28:16; Zetes, 3:28:26; Emma S., 3:28:58; Starling, 3:31:41; Ondawa, 3:38:19; Uvira, 3:42:02; Edwina, 3:42:51; Norota, 3:44:57; Eidolon, 3:49:24; Acushla, 3:52:08; Melita, 3:52:39; Asahe, 3:52:44; Wayward, 3:54:16; Grace, 3:54:24; Ida K., 3:56:46; Mai, 3:57:20; Vaquero, 3:57:55; Esperanza, 3:58:35; Musme, 3:59:17; Hera, 4:00:05; Hyale, 4:01:25; Ione, 4:01:45; Buffoon, 4:04:37; Sasqua, 4:11:13; Eurybia, 4:15:40; Banshee, 4:19:09; White Wing, 4:27:03; Olga, 4:30:25.

The following tables tell the stories of the races in each class:

SLOOPS—51-FOOT CLASS.

Yacht and Owner.	Length.	Elapsed Time.	Corrected Time.
Banshee, H. Y. Doscher	43.50	4:18:29	....
Uvira, E. M. Lockwood	47.10	3:59:49	3:29:49

SLOOPS—43-FOOT CLASS.

Norota, F. M. Hoyt	41.64	3:33:25	3:33:25
Eidolon, C. E. Diefenthaler	..	3:58:44	....

SLOOPS—43-FOOT CLASS. SPECIAL.

Sasqua, H. Y. Andrus	39.07	3:38:36	....
Eurybia, Charles Pryer	40.02	4:04:40	4:04:40

SLOOPS—38-FOOT CLASS.

Barbara, Guy Standing	..	Did not finish.	
White Wing, L. Kolter	Not msd.	4:14:16	4:14:16
Olga, C. P. Buchanan	34.40	4:16:24	....

MIXED CLASS.

The New-York Times

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Amusements This Evening.

BENTLEY'S OLD-FASHIONED CIRCUS—Equestrian Feats, &c.—Afternoon, 2:00; Evening, 8:00.

BROADWAY—El Capitan—8:15. Matinée—2:00.

CASINO—In Gay New-York—8:10. Roof Garden. Matinée—2:10.

EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks and Concerts—2:30 and 8:00 P. M.

GRAND CENTRAL PALACE ROOF GARDENS—Vaudeville—8:00.

HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Roof Garden—Vaudeville—8:15.

HERALD SQUARE—Ollvette—8:15. Matinée—2:15.

KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vitascope—Vaudeville—8:00. Roof Garden.

MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN—Vaudeville—8:15

MANHATTAN BEACH—Orchestral Concert—2:00 and 7:15 P. M. Rice's Evangeline—4:00 and 8:50. Rice's Circus Carnival—3:30 and 9:00. Fireworks—9:15.

POLO GROUNDS—Baseball—New-York vs. Baltimore—10:15 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—12:00 M. to 12:00 P. M.

TERRACE GARDEN—Das Modell—8:00.

See Amusement Advertisements Page 7.

What Is Going On To-day.

Baseball—New-York vs. Baltimore, at Polo Grounds, morning and afternoon. Brooklyn vs. Boston at Eastern Park, morning and afternoon.

—Concerts at Prospect Park Plaza, Winthrop Park, Tompkins Park, and Washington Park, Brooklyn, at 4 P. M.

—Bay Ridge free library, at Seventy-third Street and Second Avenue, Brooklyn, cornerstone laying, 4 P. M.

—Music at 4 P. M., Central, Bronx, Cedar, Claremont, Van Cortlandt, St. Mary's, and Crotona Parks.

—Dedication of monument of Gen. G. K. Warren, Prospect Park, Brooklyn, 10 A. M.

—Cuban-American carnival opens on New-Jersey State Fair Grounds, Waverly.

—Letter carriers' picnic, Sulzer's Harlem River Park; games begin at 2 P. M.

—Tourist Cycle Club's bicycle race meet, Paterson, N. J., 2 P. M.

—Larchmont Yacht Club annual regatta, off Larchmont, N. Y.

—New-Jersey Athletic Club games at Bayonne, N. J., 1 P. M.

—Thirteenth Regiment goes into camp at Peekskill.

—Tammany celebration, 10 A. M., at Tammany Hall.

—Ridge Club, at Bay Ridge, annual celebration.

—Racing at Sheepshead Bay, 2:30 P. M.

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Steam Yacht May Run Aground.
North Side Property Owners Rejoice.
Killed by a Trolley Car.
Attacked Trolley Company Men.
Bold Robbers in Chicago.
Father McGuirk Dies Suddenly.
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In Need of a Sewer.
On the Outbound Fleet.
The Bermuda Cane.
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Decrease in the Death Rate.
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Marine Intelligence.

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Surprise in Sister Carmelita Will Case.
Judges on Vacation.
Increased Detective Force.
Hodge Was Fond of Bicycles.

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In the Real Estate Field.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURES.

From THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, on the face of THE TIMES Building, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1895.	1896.	TIMES. 1896.
3 A. M.	65	67	71
6 A. M.	64	66	71
9 A. M.	70	74	75
12 M.	75	82	84
4 P. M.	78	81	84
6 P. M.	73	80	84
9 P. M.	70	78	81
12 P. M.	69	75	72

Average Temperatures Yesterday.

Printing House Square.....77.75
Weather Bureau 74.00
Weather Bureau, corresponding date 1895 .....70.00
Weather Bureau, corresponding date for last twenty years.....72.00

Probabilities for To-day.

In this city: Showers, moderately cool Winds.

Complete "Weather Forecast" Page 12, Column 4.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1896.

A DOUBLE STANDARD IS FOR DOUBLE DEALERS.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

To Readers Going Out of Town.

The New-York Times will be mailed, daily and Sunday, for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

SOME LESSONS FOR TO-DAY.

The question of the Nation's honor is to-day identical with the question of the material interests of the people, as a hundred years of history plainly show. The money question has become a question of high morality and of lofty patriotism. The struggle of our fathers to establish an independent Nation was made doubly difficult and costly by the lack of a sound monetary system and of a public credit. The Continental Congress had no power of taxation and the colonies were impoverished by depreciated currencies of their own. This condition of things made the struggle almost hopeless until the French alliance brought credit and by means of it solid money from Europe, which turned the tide far more than military aid from abroad.

The terrible distress caused by the paper devices of the Continental Congress as substitutes for money and by the fluctuating and chaotic currencies of the different colonies was the most compulsive influence in the establishment of a National Government. A sound and stable monetary system was absolutely necessary to hold the Union of States together and to give promise of National strength, and for years after the adoption of the Constitution the wisdom of our statesmen was largely devoted to the establishment of such a system. After the adoption of a National coinage and the recognition that coin alone could be legal tender—for it was recognized in those days by the Nation as well as imposed upon the States—the evils and perils of depreciated currencies were gradually overcome and National prosperity was slowly established. Every relapse or deviation from steady material progress for half a century afterward can be distinctly traced to some departure from a steady adherence to sound principles of finance.

One lesson of special pertinence is to be found in the coinage history of the country. Prior to 1834, with nominal bimetallism, gold was slightly undervalued and it did not circulate at all. In that year the ratio was changed and a gold dollar became worth 97.5 cents in silver, and silver ceased to circulate, except in the form of worn and cheapened foreign coins. The "dollar of the fathers" became a stranger to the children, and no American fractional coins would stay in use until after their value was reduced below the standard, in 1853. The cost of the war for the Union and the volume of the National debt were enormously increased by the adoption of legal-tender paper, whether there were reasons justifying it or not, and out of the consequent depreciation and fluctuation of the currency came the panic of 1873 and the long stress of depression that followed.

The general prosperity of which we hear so much began as a healthy development only with the restoration of specie payments on a gold basis, which had prevailed for nearly thirty years before the war. When the silver dollar was dropped from the coinage in 1873 it had been practically non-existent for forty years and was worth more than the gold dollar. It was the subsequent cheapening of silver by its largely increased production that led to the demand for a restoration of the ancient dollar. Then the old delusion as to "cheap money" began to assert itself, and was fostered by the compromises of limited coinage and of the purchase of bullion with legal-tender notes, until the old peril of inflation and depreciation lowered over us in all its terrifying blackness.

It is a strange repetition from many pages of history that the deluded who are suffering from the consequences of their delusion cry out for more inflation and depreciation as the cure for the malady which afflicts them, as more "paper money" was demanded in the time of SHAYS's rebellion. The silver inflation is the cause of our panics and hard times. Free coinage of silver would blow the bubble to bursting and "spread ruin o'er a smiling land," and yet half the people of more than half the country are crying for it with the desperate earnestness of blind delusion.

On this anniversary of the independence won by so much struggle with difficulties and maintained at such cost of blood and treasure the issue before the people seems to be no less than the honor of the Nation and the prosperity of the people, which are bound by chains that no man and no party can break to the maintenance of the one sound and stable standard of value upon which our monetary system and the whole vast superstructure of credit resting upon it depends. The lesson of our history admonishes us to lose sight of every minor consideration of party and of local and temporary interest and hold fast to the principle which human experience has invariably vindicated as alone sound and safe.

THE MAYOR'S MISTAKE.

What was Mayor STRONG's notion in approving the action of the Board of Aldermen practically giving license to the use of dangerous and mischievous explosives in our streets for the Fourth of July? Did he think he was indulging a desire for harmless noise? Did he imagine he was encouraging patriotism in the hearts of the youngsters?

Whatever his idea may have been, he made a great mistake. Firecrackers in the public streets, or where their noise can reach any number of persons, are at best a nuisance. But they are inevitably far worse than that. If Mr. STRONG's brain, and not his great toe, were the seat of a chronic or acute disease, and if he could not flee the rattle and crash that he has authorized, he might know, by the torture of his own nerves, the cruel suffering he has inflicted on innocent invalids. Any intelligent physician would tell him that the injury done to the sick in a population of a couple of millions by the license he has granted is simply incalculable. There is, moreover, the danger of fire, which, though of less consequence, is quite enough to have checked his silly course.

On the whole, if the Mayor's conscience is not very tough, we do not envy him the twinges it will give him when he gets time to reflect on what he has done.

HEALTH OF THE CITY.

The President of the Board of Health has sent a brief statement to the Mayor showing that the death rate in this city for the first half of the present year was decidedly lower than for the same period last year. The decrease is very noteworthy when comparison is made with 1891 to 1893.

This undoubtedly indicates improvement in the sanitary condition of the city, and there is unquestionably nothing that has contributed to it to anything like the same extent as the better cleaning of the streets in the last two years. What used to make the death rate of this city abnormally high was the great mortality, especially among children, in the crowded tenement-house quarters.

Something has been done and more is in the way of being accomplished in mitigating the condition of tenement houses themselves. Overcrowding is somewhat diminished and better sanitary regulations have been enforced, but there was nothing which tended more to sickliness in those quarters than the foul condition of the streets in the old days of neglect. This is a consideration of no small importance, for it brings home to the vast tenement-house population as nothing else could an appreciation of the benefits of good municipal government. It touches their personal comfort and the lives and health of their families, and may be made an agency for bringing a vast body of humble voters to the support of municipal reform.

POTATOES, SILVER, AND TARIFF.

It is reported that in some parts of the country farmers have become silverites because they could not get a satisfactory price for their potatoes. On the other hand, the low price of potatoes has filled the breasts of other farmers with a great longing for the nomination and election of MCKINLEY. The potato silverites have been led to believe that the free coinage of silver will bring good prices for these useful vegetables; the potato protectionists have been taught by lying demagogues that a high tariff is what they need, and that the reduction of the tariff on potatoes two years ago has robbed them of their market.

No one of these deluded men has ever sought to ascertain the real cause of the low price of potatoes. No one of them has ever inquired as to the effect of the law of supply and demand in the potato market during the last year or two. No one of them has ever looked for the truth behind the lies of the journals and politicians who have been talking about a "flood" of foreign potatoes admitted under the reduced duty of the new tariff.

But five minutes spent in examining the Government's report would have convinced every one of them who has common sense that neither the tariff nor the currency has had anything to do with the low price of potatoes. The secret lies in the production of an enormous and unprecedented crop. There has been no "flood" of imports. Indeed, the imports have fallen to almost nothing. In the McKinley tariff years they were twenty times as large.

The annual average of the potato crop in this country for the eight years ending with 1888, as shown by the official reports, was 182,000,000 bushels. Last year's crop is estimated by some authorities to have been 400,000,000 bushels. The New-York Tribune—one of the journals which have continually been telling the farmer that the reduction of the tariff has affected injuriously the sales and prices of his products—published three months ago the following statement about the potato market:

"'Potatoes are fully 40 per cent. cheaper now,' said a leading receiver to a Tribune reporter yesterday, 'than they were on the corresponding date of last year. This is on account of the enormous crop of 1895, which is estimated at 400,000,000 bushels. The average annual crop is about 285,000,000 bushels. It has been much less than that,] and the difference between this and the last crop shows that there are 115,000,000 bushels in excess of ordinary requirements. This great surplus has entirely cut off importation and there are no foreign potatoes in the market. The duty on foreign potatoes is 15 cents a bushel, and the freight ranges from 6 to 10 cents a bushel, so that in view of the extremely low price of domestic potatoes foreign potatoes could not be handled here, except at a large loss. Family potatoes of fair quality can be bought at wholesale as low as 60 cents a barrel.

"'On account of unusually large potato crops in Europe, potatoes are relatively as cheap there as they are here. In their anxiety to sell their crops the farmers have kept the market continually overburdened, and there is now a large surplus on hand. Enormous quantities have been fed to live stock or left to decay in the ground.'"

We have said that the average crop for the eight years ending with 1888 was 182,000,000 bushels. If we accept the merchant's estimate, given above, the list for the last three years will be as follows:

1893	183,034,203
1894	170,787,338
1895	400,000,000

Any one can see how the law of supply and demand must affect prices under such conditions.

The imports—always very small in comparison with the domestic output—have dwindled almost to nothing. Here are the official figures for four years:

1893	4,317,021
1894	3,902,578
1895	1,341,533
1896, ten months	152,996

The answer to the lies of the protectionist demagogue is that 7,000,000 bushels were imported during the last two years of the McKinley tariff, when the duty was 25 cents a bushel, and only about 1,500,000 bushels during the first two years of the present tariff, which imposes a duty of 15 cents. Moreover, under the lower duty the imports have fallen from 3,000,000 bushels to 1,341,533, and then to less than 200,000 for the fiscal year just closed.

So much for the potato argument, whether it be used for the free coinage of silver or for McKinleyism. Why do not American farmers look into these things for themselves and get at the truth? Have they thrown away their common sense?

A NEGLECTED CITY BUILDING.

The appropriation of $700,000 for a fine new Court House for the Appellate Division on Madison Square has led to some animadversions upon the fact that the much-needed building for the safe keeping of public records of immense value is still neglected. It has been assumed by certain critics that no provision for the latter has been authorized by the Legislature or can be made by the city authorities.

The fact is that there has been no time for eight years past when there was not all needed authority for providing such a building. The law has been changed half a dozen times, but it still exists. It first provided for a Hall of Records simply and created a commission consisting of the Sinking Fund Commissioners and the County Clerk, Register, and Surrogate to select a site and to cause a suitable building to be constructed.

The original act of 1888 required that the site be in the vicinity of the Court House, but not in the City Hall Park. The law was amended so as to provide for a municipal building which should not only accommodate the records and the offices connected therewith, but other departments and bureaus of the City Government which were not adequately provided for in existing public buildings. Then it was amended so as to permit the structure to be placed in the park, and under this provision a new City Hall was contemplated. This amendment was afterward repealed, and last year the act of 1890, which amended the act of 1888, was again amended, and still stands as the law. An effort was made at the last session to get authority for a Hall of Records only, to be placed in the park, the present buildings east of the City Hall and Court House being removed, but that failed.

Under the law as it stands the commission as originally constituted still exists and has full power to select and acquire a site and construct a building for the records and for such other municipal uses as it may determine. The commission has done practically nothing since the project for a new City Hall in the park was given up, and since the last amendment of the law in 1895 it has not tried to do anything. The present Hall of Records has been condemned over and over again as inadequate and unsafe. The responsibility for neglect to make any other provision for the records lies with the commission consisting of the Sinking Fund Commissioners, the County Clerk, the Register, and the Surrogate.

A STUPID POLICY.

The struggle which the residents of the north side have been having to compel the Manhattan Railway Company to run its trains continuously across the Harlem River, instead of making the passengers change from one train to another at great inconvenience and discomfort, affords an illustration of the general policy of that corporation, which has been stupidly inconsistent with its own interests.

The company enjoys an exceptional privilege in being allowed to have its elevated railroad structures in the public streets and to operate its trains thereon day and night, and nothing but the pressing needs of the people for transit facilities twenty years ago could have justified granting such a privilege. Nothing could entitle the company to retain such an exceptional and profitable privilege except providing such transit facilities in the best manner and with every reasonable regard for the rights of the public. This was not only a matter of fairness and justice in return for a franchise of great value, but it was a matter of sound business policy, because a corporation thus occupying the streets to their detriment for other uses and dependent upon a constant patronage from the same community needed to secure as far as possible the good will of the people and of their authorities.

Sagacious management of a concern like the Manhattan Railway Company would have sought in every way to retain public favor in this city by increasing its facilities, when increase was needed, by rendering its trains and its service as comfortable and convenient as possible and by being quick to adopt any practicable improvement for the better accommodation of the people.

The policy actually pursued by the company has been the opposite of this. In spite of many promises of improved motors, it is still using its noisy and smoky engines; when its traffic was at its best it persisted in running the smallest number of trains with which it could be handled, crowding the cars to suffocation; it refused to adopt improved methods of lighting and showed the utmost disregard for the comfort and convenience of passengers, apparently not caring whether they were satisfied or dissatisfied. When it had an opportunity to make valuable extensions of its system it tried to drive a hard bargain with the city, and when it could not do so let the opportunity for extension pass by, trusting to the pressing needs of the public to make its own terms another time.

This policy has had two results which are injurious to the elevated railroads. The failure to furnish adequate and comfortable accommodations so stimulated the development and improvement of surface facilities and the preference of people who had no great distance to go for the surface cars that in the last two years the elevated travel has fallen off heavily. The general disregard of public rights and defiance of the wishes of the people have caused a feeling of hostility to the elevated system and its management which appears not only in efforts to compel a compliance with popular demands, as in the case of the Harlem River transfer, but in opposition to granting it any new privileges whatever. The feeling is growing that if we must have rapid-transit facilities in the form of elevated railroads in the streets, they should be taken out of the hands of a greedy and curmudgeonly corporation and put in the keeping of the municipality, where they can be managed with reference to the accommodation of the people and the rights of the public.

SALES FOR EXPORT.

"Allusion was made last week," says The Iron Age of the 2d inst., "to an export order of cast-iron pipe for Costa Rica. We learn that the South Pittsburg Pipe Works of South Pittsburg, Ala., took the order. It is for 1,600 tons, and was taken in competition with Belgian and English shops."

The tariff duty on cast-iron pipe is $13.44 per ton. If our manufacturers can undersell the Belgians and English in Central America, they can undersell the same foreign manufacturers in the United States without the protection of any duty whatever. The Republican Party in Congress voted, however, a few months ago to increase this duty of $13.44 to $15.45, and promised to add something more in 1898.

J. E. SEARLES, JR., IN A HOSPITAL.

An Operation Performed in Brooklyn for Appendicitis.

John E. Searles, Jr., son of John E. Searles of the American Sugar Refining Company, who had been spending a few days at Mr. Coe's residence, at Shelter Island Heights, was taken ill with appendicitis Thursday. Word was sent to Dr. George R. Fowler of Brooklyn, who, with his son, arrived in Greenport shortly after noon. They found Mr. Searles suffering great pain. A special car was chartered and the young man was taken to Brooklyn, arriving there Thursday night. He was immediately taken to the Seney Hospital, where an operation was performed at once.

Dr. Fowler said the operation had been successful, and he hoped Mr. Searles would be out in a short time. His father is spending the Summer at his country seat at Buzzard's Bay, where Mr. Searles was to have gone yesterday to spend the holiday.

OBITUARY RECORD.

Charles Howard Johnson.

Charles Howard Johnson, the newspaper artist, died at his apartments, in the Union Square Hotel, yesterday, of brain fever, after an illness of ten days. Mr. Johnson had been suffering from severe pains in his head for several months, but he was not obliged to take to his bed until ten days ago, and his condition was not considered serious until Monday.

Mr. Johnson, who was twenty-eight years old, was born in Kansas City. He came to this city about seven years ago, and since then his work on Life, Truth, and Munsey's, and some of the daily newspapers, had made him well known. His was a native talent. None of his brother artists ever heard of his studying, yet he was successful in all of his efforts, and he seemed capable of doing almost any amount of work.

Mr. Johnson was particularly effective in decorative work, and his pictures were always dashing and full of spirit. He enjoyed his individuality in his chosen field, and often remarked that he wanted to make his pictures unreal and crazy, and, though he usually followed this bent, often making them perhaps too fantastic, they seldom lost their effectiveness.

With Mr. Johnson when he died were his mother and Elita Proctor Otis, the actress, to whom he was understood to be engaged. He leaves a daughter about five years old, his wife having died two years ago.

Mason W. Bosworth.

Mason W. Bosworth died at his residence, 108 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, yesterday afternoon. He was born in Franklinville, Cattaraugus County, N. Y., sixty-nine years ago. He was engaged in the grain business at Binghamton, N. Y., until ten years ago, when he retired from business. He came to New-York to live five years ago. Mr. Bosworth had been ill for years, and his death has been expected for the last six weeks. The funeral will be to-morrow, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence. The body will be taken to Franklinville, and buried in the family lot. Mr. Bosworth leaves a wife and one daughter.

Obituary Notes.

—Luman T. Jefts of Hudson, Mass., sixty-six years old, died yesterday, after two years' illness. He was born in Washington, N. H., in humble circumstances, and bought his time when he was eighteen years old. He had engaged in show case manufacturing here since 1859. He was elected State Representative in 1882 and Senator in 1885, and later was chosen a member of the Governor's council.

—Herbert N. Gates, son of Nelson J. Gates of the Brooklyn Board of Education, died at his home, 1,141 Dean Street, Brooklyn, on Thursday, from consumption. He was twenty-five years old and had been associated with his father in the coal business. He was a member of the Twenty-third Regiment and the Union League Club. Funeral services will be held at his father's home to-night.

MRS. STOWE'S FUNERAL.

The Burial at Andover—Her Old Home in Mourning.

ANDOVER, Mass., July 3.—Great simplicity marked the commitment to earth of the body of Harriet Beecher Stowe this afternoon, in accordance with the wishes of the famous authoress.

Her final resting place is behind the chapel of the Andover Theological Seminary, on Andover Hill—a narrow strip of ground, inclosing hardly more than 100 graves, but in which is the dust of men who have added lustre to the fame of Andover's institutions and left their impress upon the educational forces of the country.

From it a splendid view of the City of Lawrence is obtained. Further north the mountains of Southern New-Hampshire stand out a dark blue, irregular line on the horizon. The grave of the author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" is set in a beautiful landscape. In the northwest corner of the lot is a sunken slab of granite; a cross, a part of the same block, rests upon it. At the foot is the inscription:

Calvin Ellis Stowe, born April 26, 1802; died Aug. 22, 1887. The common people heard him gladly.—Mark xii., 37.

On the opposite corner of the lot, south, is a plain marble cross set in a granite base. The inscription reads:

Henry E. B. Stowe, who was drowned in the Connecticut River, while a member of Dartmouth College, July 19, 1857, aged nineteen.

Between her husband and her son, the body of Mrs. Stowe was laid to rest. The funeral train reached Andover at 1:35, having left Boston at 1 P. M. Accompanying the body were Mrs. Stowe's son, the Rev. Charles Edward Stowe; Mrs. Stowe's daughters, Eliza and Harriet; Mrs. Elizabeth Beecher Hooker and her husband, John Hooker; Dr. Edward B. Hooker, nephew of Mrs. Stowe, and Sarah Orne Jewett.

They were received by Frank H. Messer, who had charge of the funeral arrangements here; Prof. John W. Churchill, Dr. C. P. F. Bancroft, Prof. George F. Moore, and Dr. Selah Merrill, formerly United States Consul to Jerusalem, who acted as pall bearers, and Prof. Egbert C. Smyth, who conducted the simple exercises at the grave.

The Episcopal commitment form was used. There was no music. When Prof. Smyth pronounced the words "Dust to dust" handfuls of earth were dropped upon the box containing the body.

The old Stowe House, on Chapel Avenue, which the procession passed on its way to the cemetery, was draped over the portico with a large American flag, festooned with black. In this house Mrs. Stowe lived from 1833 to 1864, while her husband was a professor in the seminary.

During her residence here "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was published, years ago, and Mrs. Stowe received many Americans and foreigners noted in literature after her fame as an authoress had become assured. The house, with its stone front, remains practically the same as when Mrs. Stowe was its mistress. The roof and the upper part were destroyed by fire nine years ago, but in repairing the structure the architecture of the upper part was preserved, the only change being the addition of a few dormer windows.

MILLS TO SUSPEND WORK.

The Production of Cotton Goods to be Curtailed.

FALL RIVER, July 3.—The following official letter regarding the closing of the cotton mills in New-England was given out this afternoon by Secretary Rounseville of the Fall River Cotton Manufacturers' Association:

BOSTON, July 3, 1896.—The committee appointed on the 25th ult. to inquire whether the cotton manufacturers of New-England would generally co-operate in a movement to curtail production during the months of July and August would report that agreements to curtail have been drawn up and have been signed by the managers of over 4,000,000 spindles in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, besides which there are enough spindles now running short time in New-England and the Middle States to bring the aggregate up to over 5,000,000 spindles.

A telegram, received this date from Charlotte, N. C., says that a meeting of Southern manufacturers, held June 29, resolutions were passed urging mill owners to reduce production 50 per cent. in the next two months, and 100 establishments have already acquiesced in this stoppage.

JONATHAN CHACE, Chairman.
C. C. ROUNSEVILLE, Secretary.

To William C. Lovering, President of the Arkwright Club.

DANIELSON, Conn., July 3.—The mills of the Quinebaug Company and the Danielson Cotton Company of this place, the Wauregan Mills of Wauregan, and the Williamsville Mills, at Killingly, will reduce working time from sixty to forty hours per week during July and August. This affects over 2,000 employes.

FALL RIVER, Mass., July 3.—Secretary Howard of the Spinners' Union has issued a circular letter to spinners bearing on the proposed curtailment of production. Among many other things he says:

Being on the eve of a general shut-down of the mills, we deem it advisable to inform you that rule 21, relating to stoppage of pay, reads: "That in the event of a majority of the mills being shut down, the rule shall stand suspended." Therefore, whoever may be in receipt of stoppage pay when the majority of the mills shut down will not be entitled to any more pay under said law until the mills resume steady work, and the law is put in force again.

The officers are quite willing to do without salaries for the time the mills are stopped and close the offices up if it is agreeable to members. Husband your tax resources, live within your means; make the best investment you can of the leisure time at your disposal during the next two months, and we can see no better way of doing this than by keeping temperate and enjoying all the social and physical recreation possible. By acting in this way you will recuperate your wasted energies and lay by an abundance of health, which is more valuable than gold, by the time the mills resume regular work again.

A PICNIC BEFORE BUSINESS.

Socialists to Have an Outing Before Naming a Candidate for President.

The second National Convention of the Socialists will be opened to-day in the Grand Central Palace, at Forty-third Street and Lexington Avenue. Its purpose is to nominate candidates for President and Vice President of the United States and adopt a Socialistic platform calling for the overthrow of existing industrial and political institutions and the establishment of a paternal form of government that will own and control everything.

Nearly 100 delegates arrived in town yesterday from different parts of this State, New-Jersey Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Michigan, Maryland, California, and Nebraska. Two of these delegates are women—Mrs. Charles Perkins Stetson of California and Miss Frances McDaniel of this city, a niece of Charles A. Dana. They had a reception in the Grand Central Palace last night. Lucien Sanial presided, and speeches were made by Frank Sieverman of Rochester, N. Y.; Morris Ruther of Boston, Mrs. Frances McDaniels of this city, Alexander Jonas, Daniel De Leon, and others.

The number of candidates for President has increased. Among them are Charles H. Matchett, a Brooklyn carpenter, who ran for the office in 1892; Simon Wing, a Boston photographer, who ran for Vice President in 1892; J. Mahlon Barnes, who was connected with the Labor Party, and Matthew Maguire of Paterson, N. J.

The delegates will organize after assembling at 10:30 o'clock this morning. In the afternoon they will have a picnic at Brommer's Union Park.

GUESTS OF THE ELKA PARK CLUB.

Liederkranz Society Members Go to the Sheriff's Preserves.

Nearly 150 members of the Liederkranz Society, guests of the Elka Park Association, started under the convoy of Sheriff Tamsen, President of that association, yesterday, for a four days' visit to Elka Park, near Tannersville, in Greene County. The association owns a handsome clubhouse and more than 400 acres of park land. Scattered through the park are twenty-four cottages, belonging to members, and the guests will be quartered in them.

The hosts of the occasion are, besides the Sheriff, F. Ehrmann, Adolf Hunze, Paul Goepel, Herman Ridder, F. W. Fink, Pauline Keppler, Jacob Hasslacher, J. F. Rolffes, J. H. Poggenburg, W. Keuffel, O. Lehman, C. Heitemeyer, Charles Zoller, Herman Esser, Emilie Gabler, Ferdinand Wesel, Gustav A. Rau, and M. Keller.

The programme for their entertainment prepared by the Elka Park Association includes a fireworks display to celebrate the Fourth, church on Sunday, and a morning concert on Monday. At 2 o'clock on Monday dinner will be served in the clubhouse, and after dinner there will be speech-making. The return will be made that evening.

THE HOLIDAY AT NEWPORT.

Cottagers Making Preparations to Entertain To-day.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 3.—Cottagers are making extensive improvements to entertain to-morrow. The Clambake Club will have its first outing. Mrs. H. M. Brooks will give a luncheon to thirty ladies, and in the evening the guests of the numerous dinners will gather at Lispenard Stewarts, where there will be a display of fireworks and a supper.

Many guests are visiting at the cottages. Those arriving to-day from New-York were James M. Waterbury, Jr., to visit Theodore A. Havemeyer; Dr. W. C. Phillips, to visit Philip S. Taggart; Mr. and Mrs. D. Tappan, to visit Mr. and Mrs. Robert B. Carpenter; Mr. and Mrs. Laird Busk, to visit Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Busk; E. A. Post and M. Isaacs, to visit James V. Parker; T. C. Meyer, to visit Frederic Sheldon; Mr. and Mrs. Walter Norman Eldridge, to visit Col. and Mrs. Edward M. Neil, and Isaac Iselin, to visit Daniel B. Fearing.

James Stillman is somewhat better to-day, but as the disease from which he is suffering, and which was at first thought to be diphtheria, might be infectious, Miss Stillman left her father's villa to-night and went aboard their yacht to live. Other members of the family have gone to the Ocean House.

Commander F. E. Chadwick, United States Navy, Thomas McCaleb, Isaac Iselin, Andrew Chever Dulles, and Edward M. Neill registered at the Casino to-day.

Frederick W. Vanderbilt returned from New-York in the Conqueror to-day with Charles F. McKim and Thomas H. Howard as guests.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis P. Freeman and Mrs. F. O. French and Miss French of New-York, and S. Horatio Whitwell and Miss Whitwell of Boston arrived to-day for the Summer.

Other prominent arrivals to-day were Francis E. Ware, R. H. Elaing, William Blathe, Charles Stillman, Mr. and Mrs. J. Howard Wright, Mr. and Mrs. John Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. C. Lewis, I. Stern, Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Draper of New-York; E. W. Rogers, Lockport, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. S. Jarvis Adams of Pittsburg, W. Turrell of Syracuse, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Sylvester, Miss Sylvester, B. T. Gratton, F. S. Bowman, and J. H. Pratt of Boston; Henry Howe of Warsaw.

Francis P. Vinton, the well-known artist of Boston, and Mrs. Vinton are guests of Mr. and Mrs. George Peirce.

E. W. Earle and Miss M. N. Nagle of Philadelphia, and Thomas Nash of New-York are guests of Mr. and Mrs. F. T. Sully-Darley.

Arrivals at Jamestown to-day are Mrs. W. G. Abbott, Miss Caroline Abbott, Mr. and Mrs. L. Chester Walbridge and family, F. H. Rosengarten, Mr. and Mrs. H. N. Wetherell, Mr. and Mrs. William B. Elliot and family of Philadelphia, Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Mehaffray, Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Cressey, Miss Cressey, Miss Laura Wells of Washington, Mr. and Mrs. S. Arthur Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. W. Irving Clark, W. Irving Clark, Jr., of New-York; Mrs. Thomas Vernon, Miss Florence Vernon, H. O. Vernon, Paul E. Vernon of Brooklyn; Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Reid, E. W. Bowditch, Mrs. Irving K. Smith of St. Louis; B. O. Fiske, United States Navy.

SQUADRON A WON AT BASEBALL.

Five Men Overcome by the Heat in the State Camp.

STATE CAMP, PEEKSKILL, N. Y., July 3.—A baseball team made up from the ranks of Squadron A defeated a nine from the Eighth Regiment by a score of 20 to 1 in five innings,

CAPT. RILEY ACQUITTED

NO PROOF THAT THE BERMUDA WAS A FILIBUSTERING STEAMER.

The Vessel Never Went Within One Hundred Miles of the Cuban Shore—Capt. Riley Was Not in Command When She Set Sail—Interesting Story by One of the Sailors, Describing the Actions of the Bermuda.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., July 3.—Capt. E. G. Riley of the steamer Bermuda, charged with having violated the neutrality laws by conducting a filibustering expedition to Cuba, after a hearing before Commissioner Otto, was discharged. The two Government witnesses, Frank Williams and Howard May, sailors on the vessel, were unable to swear that the ship was within 100 miles of Cuba. They also agreed that Capt. Riley did not take charge of the vessel until more than three miles outside of St. Johns River bar. Up to that time Capt. O'Brien had been in command.

Williams, who is a German, admitted that he would never have opened his mouth if the owner of the vessel had not refused to pay him $2.15, which he claimed was due for overtime. Williams gave a graphic account of the voyage, and attempt to land, as follows:

At 1 o'clock in the morning the ship headed for the bar, anchored inside for an hour or so, went outside, where 120 men were taken on board from the tug Kate Spencer. During the voyage the boxes were opened and the men armed themselves. He said he saw that the cargo consisted of a large piece of artillery, rifles, carbines, machetes, and other stores. The boats were put upon the davits and loaded with the arms. When approaching the coast of Cuba, what appeared to be the searchlight of a man-of-war hove in sight, and the Bermuda put to sea again, but the next night approached to within two or three miles of shore, where she stopped, and the loaded boats were lowered. The officers of the Cubans, he said, were drunk with beer, and they and many of the others seemed to be afraid to get into the boats to land. They lacked a leader.

Finally one of the boats with the brass piece put to shore, and about one-half of the 120 men got into the other boats. About this time wild excitement was caused by the announcement that the searchlight of a Spanish warship had been seen. The Captain ordered the ropes to the other boats cut; some of the Cubans on board said no. Others ran hither and thither, crying and shouting excitedly. The Captain gave orders to go ahead. The engineer obeyed the order. Some of the ropes broke, and some of the boats were liberated; others were smashed and upset. Twelve of the men were drowned.

The Bermuda then proceeded to British Honduras, where the men were put ashore. On the voyage the remainder of the arms were jettisoned.

ORYAN'S GUERRILLAS DESTROYED.

All But Thirty of Them Killed or Wounded by the Cuban Insurgents.

HAVANA, July 3.—The news received from Manzanillo of the practical destruction of Oryan's guerrillas proves to have been true. Capt. Oryan has arrived on the steamer Anita from Santafmon. He reports that a band of rebels, 1,000 strong, commanded by Salvador Rios, attacked the guerrillas near Las Muchachas. The rebels poured a hot fire into the Spaniards and made several vigorous machete charges. All but thirty of the guerrillas were either killed or wounded, and these managed to retreat from the enemy. Capt. Oryan adds that the rebel losses were also heavy.

Col. Figueroa reports an engagement with the rebels under Zayas and Castillo, 1,000 strong, at Santa Barbara, near Bejucal, Province of Havana. The Spanish force numbered only 250 cavalry. They found the rebels in three groups on their front and flanks. According to the official report, vigorous charges were made by the troops, and the rebels were dispersed with a loss of twenty-one killed. The troops pursued the retreating enemy and killed six more. A wounded insurgent, who was captured, says, that the rebels carried off over thirty wounded men. It is believed that Col. Carlos Aguirre, a cousin of the chief, Aguirre, was killed. The Spanish losses were one officer and twelve soldiers wounded.

Rebels have burned eighteen huts in the outskirts of Topaste, Province of Havana.

ARRESTED THE WRONG MAN.

Gen. Sorano Was on the Mascotte, but Escaped Capture.

TAMPA, Fla., July 3.—A great stir was created at the Spanish Consulate in this city yesterday by the receipt of a telegram from Minister de Lome instructing Spanish Consul Solis to have Gen. Sorano arrested on his arrival. The wire informed the Consul that Sorano was a passenger on the steamship Mascotte, from Havana. Consul Solis being absent in Jacksonville, Vice Consul G. Vasquez immediately went before Judge Harrison and took out the necessary papers, and the court wired Deputy Sheriff Walker, at this port, to make the arrest.

No one being acquainted with Gen. Sorano, Walker arrested the wrong man, and the Vice Consul returned to the city. Sheriff Knight of Key West was on the Mascotte, and when the train arrived in this city informed The United Press representative that Gen. Sorano was also a passenger on the steamer. Hearing this, Vasquez took the first train back to the port, but a telegram had preceded him which saved the General from arrest.

A search was made for him, but he could not be found, and now Gen. Sorano is in the hands of his friends.

The Three Friends Sails Again.

KEY WEST, Fla., July 3.—The steamer Three Friends left this port this morning at 6:30 o'clock. The arms seized on board the steamer City of Richmond and released yesterday were transferred to the Three Friends last night. The schooner Dollie is said to have left this port last night with fifty Cubans on board.

SERIOUS REBELLION IN CHINA.

Rumor of French Missions Destroyed and a Missionary Killed.

LONDON, July 3.—The Standard will tomorrow publish a dispatch from Shanghai saying that a serious rebellion has broken out on the borders of Kiang Su and Shantung.

Rumors are current that French missions have been destroyed and the converts scattered. A German missionary is said to have been killed.

It is also reported that an American or British woman missionary has been abducted.

IRISH EDUCATION BILL WITHDRAWN

The Porte Will Act as the Powers Demand Regarding Crete.

LONDON, July 3.—In the House of Commons to-day the Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury, announced the withdrawal from Parliament of the Irish Education bill.

The Right Hon. George N. Curzon, Parliamentary Secretary to the Foreign Office, in reply to an inquiry regarding the subject, said that the Porte had agreed to apply immediately the measures which the powers demanded for the purpose of restoring tranquility in the Island of Crete.

To Honor the Boston Soldiers.

LONDON, July 3.—Field Marshal Lord Wolseley, Commander in Chief of Her Majesty's forces, and the headquarters staff will attend the grand military review that is to be held at Aldershot on Thursday next, in honor of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston, which will shortly arrive in London as the guests of the Honourable Artillery Company of this city. Lord Wolseley will probably present the senior officers of the Boston organization to the Queen.

Mr. Gladstone Against War.

LONDON, July 3.—Mr. Gladstone, in acknowledging the receipt of a copy of a protest against increased armaments, declares his "warmest sympathy with the promoters of the protest in manfully opposing the wanton and perilous expenditure the country has undertaken. Let us pray," he adds, "for an early awakening to the common-sense ideas of our fathers and grandfathers."

Amnesty Offered in Crete.

CANEA, Crete, July 3.—Berovitch Georgi Pasha, Prince of Samos, the newly appointed Christian Governor of Crete, has issued a proclamation on behalf of the Sultan, offering amnesty to all insurgents who will lay down their arms and return to peaceful pursuits, and inviting the National Assembly to formulate a statement of the desires of the people.

A Wrecked Steamer Floated.

LONDON, July 3.—A dispatch to the Lloyds says that the Red Sea packet steamer Rahmanish, which was wrecked on a reef while on a voyage from Suakim for Suez, a few days ago, has been floated and towed to Suez. The breaking of the vessel's shaft caused her to drift upon the reef.

STOLEN GOODS IN A FARMHOUSE.

Woodcliff, N. J., Thievings Centre in the Home of Charles Schoppa.

WOODCLIFF, N. J., July 3.—A large number of the inhabitants of this borough have been made the victims of a sneak thief for the last six months. Their houses were entered during their absence and their hen roosts were looted during the night.

Constable Charles A. Duryea of Park Ridge this morning, armed with a search warrant and accompanied by Dr. Petrie and William Stieger, whose houses have been robbed, searched the house of Charles Schoppa, a farmer who lives just east of this place, in an unfrequented location. They were rewarded by finding a large quantity of furniture, dresses, crockery, and silverware that had been stolen from the Petrie house some time ago. Mr. Stieger also recognized some of the crockery as belonging to him.

When the officers were searching the house they found some chinaware in a bedroom up stairs which Mrs. Schoppa claimed belonged to a bedroom set of her own. When asked to produce the rest of the articles she could not do so. When the officers finished searching the house they went to the barn, where they found a number of farming impliments, which were identified by Stieger as belonging to him.

They also found secreted in the hay loft a large quantity of fruits in glass cans, which, it is thought, had been stolen from the house of Elizah Molloy, which was burned to the ground last winter after being robbed.

After searching the building the officers made a tour of the brush around the house and found a part of the bedroom crockery which Mrs. Schoppa claimed belonged to her.

Schoppa, his wife, and two grown-up daughters were arrested and taken before Justice William B. Smith, who gave them a hearing. Mrs. Schoppa gave her own security and the husband and daughters were paroled until to-morrow to give them a chance to secure $100 bail.

THE SOUTH'S NEED.

We have received the following letter, which, though not intended by the writer for publication, is too interesting to withhold. It is from a town in Virginia. We discuss the subject of the letter on the editorial page:

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

I am a subscriber to your paper, and have read with interest your article of the issue of the 26th ult., under the caption, "The South and Silver." It is evident that you do not know the South's overshadowing grievance.

You well say "Peace at home and abundant capital from abroad will, within a reasonable time, make the South as rich and prosperous as the North." The South has been suffering since the close of the war from the want of abundant capital.

Deprived of State banks of issue, through the iniquitous unconstitutional tax of 10 per cent. on all currency other than that issued by National banks, it has been impossible to make banking profitable, except to a limited extent in the largest cities, and consequently the rate for money has ruled from 7 to 12 per cent. in the Southern cities, and in agricultural centres there are no banks, and loans cannot be obtained. This state of things has dwarfed enterprise, and kept the people impoverished, and the masses, not understanding the real difficulty in the way of prosperity, have caught up the cry from the West for free silver.

Soon after the war, when banking, under the National Banking act, was profitable, the few National banks in our Southern cities were established, but now they are outnumbered by State banks, though the latter have not the authority to issue currency. Could that authority be given to the extent of issuing $2 of notes for $1 of gold in their vaults, under State authority and examination, banking would be profitable, and would attract Northern capital, and banks would be established wherever needed.

The National banking system has served the North and East very much, because of the accumulation of wealth there, to swell deposits and make banking profitable, but the retention of the system, with its uniform currency that flows to the great financial centre and becomes congested there has been a curse to the South. And the Government being in the banking business with its $500,000,000 of notes outstanding, for which gold may be demanded, is a cause of irritation to the whole country.

The National Banking law was enacted to meet the wants of the Government during the war, and should have been repealed, or at least the 10 per cent. tax on other currency, within five years after the close of the war. But it has been allowed to remain in force, and has shut the Southern people up (to use your own language) "to slow starvation on their own insufficient financial resources." You cannot frighten people by threatening them with what they have been suffering from for years. The silver craze is the outcome of starvation from insufficient financial resources. Every State should have its own financial system. It is just as necessary as its own Legislature and judiciary. A currency to circulate in every State in the Union is a great convenience, but it has been enjoyed at a frightful cost to the South.

The notes issued by the banks of one State would not be received on deposit by the banks in another State any more than the National bank-notes of the United States are received on deposit by European banks. It is right that they should not be; the currency thus remains at home for the accommodation of the people, who, when they go from home, have only to buy exchanges at a small cost.

It is not extravagant to assert that three-fourths of the business men in the cities in this State are so strongly in favor of the gold standard that they (Democrats though they are) will either vote the Republican ticket, or not vote at all should the Democratic Convention adopt a free-coinage-of-silver platform. They know all the risks to which the South will be exposed under a Republican Administration, but they cannot vote with the Democrats to subject the whole country to all the evils of the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1. The business men of the South want the gold standard established, because they believe it to be essential to the prosperity of the country, but they do not understand, in view of the present financial system, how you can give the assurance that "if the gold standard were definitely established, they would have no difficulty in borrowing all the money they need to extend and carry on their industries."

This letter is not written for publication, but agreeing with you fully as to the gold standard, and sympathizing with your effort to influence the South for its good, I seek only to give you the financial situation in the South, some of the conditions of which are evidently (from your article quoted) not known to you.

MILLBORO SPRINGS, Va., July 3, 1896. L.

A Lecture for Young Men.

Ion Keith-Falconer, the famous athlete and scholar, who is a missionary at Aden, in South Arabia, will be the subject of the address at the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association to-morrow afternoon by the Rev. Paul F. Sutphen, D. D., of Cleveland, Ohio. There will also be musical selections by the Cecelia Bradford Trio, comprising Miss Cecelia Bradford, solo violinist; Miss Charlotte Bradford, elocutionist, violinist, and vocalist, and Master John Bradford, flutist. All young men are cordially invited.

James B. Gentry to be Hanged.

PHILADELPHIA, July 3.—Judge Yerkes, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, to-day, heard argument for a new trial in the case of James B. Gentry, who was convicted last Saturday of the murder of his fiancée, Margaret W. Drysdale, known on the stage as Madge Yorke. The motion was overruled, and Gentry was sentenced to be hanged. The prisoner bore every appearance of great suffering, and he cried bitterly while the Judge was pronouncing the death sentence.

LATEST ARRIVALS.

SS New-York, Watkins, Southampton June 27, with mdse and passengers to International Navigation Company. Sighted south of Fire Island at 10:47 P. M.

Ship Falls of Foyers, (of Glasgow,) Barr, Calcutta 198 da, with mdse to Ralli Brothers—vessel to T. Hogan & Sons.

To Washington and return for one fare, via Pennsylvania Railroad, account Y. P. S. C. E. Tickets sold July 7 to 9.—Adv.

LOUISIANA'S DAYS OF RUIN

WHEN REPUBLICAN KNAVERY MADE HER PEOPLE DESPAIR.

Ruled and Robbed in the Reconstruction Period with the Aid of Ignorant Negroes—The Unscrupulous Acts of Govs. Warmoth and Kellogg—Federal Bayonets Used to Enforce the Will of Thieving Politicians.

When South Carolina was given over to the rapacity of Republican "carpet baggers" and was overrun by Federal troops it was very speedily transformed into a "black" State. This was a natural result under the circumstances, for the negroes very greatly outnumbered the whites.

In Louisiana, however, the conditions were different. Here was a State in which the white voters were in the majority, but the majority was soon overawed by Federal interference, by the outrageous conduct of a usurping Government, and by the shameful abuses committed at the polls.

In the case of South Carolina the intelligence of the white people was made powerless to guide the ignorant negroes. Not only was the ballot of a cotton-field "hand" made as potent a factor in the control of public affairs as the ballot of the wisest and most progressive citizen, but it was more valued and more carefully guarded, because it aided in maintaining the rule of outrage and plunder. A white man could not go to the polls and cast a vote for good government without submitting to insult. But the most ignorant and criminal negro could pass unchallenged and cast a ballot—for which he had been paid—for the cause of anarchy and rapine.

In the case of Louisiana there was a small white majority, as shown by the census of 1870. It was not much, but by that much it represented the balance of intelligence over ignorance, of civilization and progress over semi-barbarism and retrogression. The first effect of Federal intervention was to overthrow intelligence and to install ignorance in its place and to turn Louisiana into an African province, where negroes who were but little advanced beyond their brethren on the Congo were the rulers of a people who represented a high civilization. If the white majority had been twice or thrice as great, the result would have been the same, because the entire white population counted for naught in the government of its own State and in the direction of its own affairs. The white people owned all the wealth and property of Louisiana; they had the greater interest in its welfare, but the negroes, who had no interest in the State beyond their civil and political rights, were placed in control of the Government and given uncurbed power to rob and plunder at will.

In summing up the situation in Louisiana, Mr. Andrews, in his "History of the Last Quarter Century," says:

> The wealth of Louisiana made the State a special temptation to carpet baggers. Between 1866 and 1871 taxes had risen 450 per cent. Before the war a session of the Legislature cost from $100,000 to $200,000; in 1871 the regular session cost $900,000. Judge Black considered it "safe to say that a general conflagration, sweeping over all the State from one end to the other, and destroying every building and every article of personal property, would have been a visitation of mercy in comparison to the cost of such a Government." This statement is not extravagant, if his other assertion is correct, that, during the ten years preceding 1876 New-Orleans paid, in the form of direct taxes, more than the estimated value of all the property within her limits in the year named, and still had a debt of equal amount unpaid.

The Reconstruction act required the adoption of a new Constitution in the Southern States. This was done in Louisiana at the election in April, 1868. At the same time H. C. Warmoth was elected Governor, and Oscar J. Dunn, a negro, Lieutenant Governor. In the Presidential election in the same year the Democrats carried the State for Seymour and Blair.

This showed a dangerous majority of whites and Democrats, and the Republicans took prompt measures to see that there should be no Democratic majority again. In January, 1868, the negroes and white Republicans in the Legislature passed a series of acts that placed a Democratic triumph beyond all possibility. These consisted of registration, election, police, and constabulary laws. To the Governor was given the authority to appoint Supervisors of Registration, the Supervisors appointed Managers of Elections, who counted the vote and made returns to the Board of State Canvassers, composed of the Governor, the Lieutenant Governor, and the Secretary of State. This board declared the result. These laws gave the Republicans four opportunities to interfere with and control the elections. The Registration Supervisors allowed too many Democrats to register, the Election Managers could refuse to allow them to vote, or fail to return their votes, or the State canvassers could, finally, count in a Republican administration.

The last resort, however, was not found necessary. The Democrats were deprived of all hope long before the elections, and most of them gave up in despair, and waited for riot and disorder to run their courses.

The police or constabulary law gave the Governor the power to organize and control the police force. Warmoth did just what Tillman did to perpetuate himself in South Carolina—he extemporized a State police to override the people in the cities.

The new Constitution made the Governor ineligible for re-election. As he wanted another lease of power for plunder, Warmoth had introduced a bill to amend the Constitution in this respect. There was opposition to this, and he induced the Auxiliary Committee to print tickets favoring the amendment, and then by the aid of his hired Boards of Registration and Election and the State police he succeeded in having the amendment adopted.

Trouble soon arose among the spoilers over the proper division of the booty. Lieut. Gov. Dunn, a negro, died in November, 1871. P. B. S. Pinchback, another negro, formerly President of the Senate, was elected to succeed him in January, 1872. Pinchback was as greedy as Warmoth, and the two soon quarreled. Warmoth headed what was self-styled the "Liberals," and Pinchback headed the Grant faction, and allied himself with W. P. Kellogg. Pinchback was a delegate-at-large and Kellogg for Governor. This alliance so weakened Warmoth that he had to resort to the Democrats and the "reformers," making a fusion ticket, with John McEnery for Governor and supporting Greeley for President.

The result was close, and each faction organized a Returning Board to declare in its favor. Mr. Andrews says:

> "President Grant favored the Pinchback claimants and supported them with Federal troops. Congress finally instructed the Committee on Privileges and Elections to inquire into the dispute. A report was made on Feb. 20, 1878, which condemned Federal interference. The committee found that McEnery was the more entitled to the Government de jure, but that Kellogg, supported by the army, was de facto Governor.
>
> "The committee recommended the passage of an act "to secure an honest re-election" in Louisiana. The recommendation was not adopted, and practical anarchy followed."

In his report to the United States Senate in 1874 Mr. Hoar said that the Kellogg Government was generally considered by the people of Louisiana as a "usurpation," It was a usurpation accomplished by every means of rascality and misused force that were known even to these adepts in knavery and the abuse of power. What had not been accomplished by the iniquitous laws created for the purpose of fastening Republican rule upon the State, was obtained by the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, and by the more audacious appeal to Federal troops.

It is a matter of grave reproach to the National Government and to the United States Army that this appeal from the Pretenders was responded to quickly and eagerly. The President decided the election in Louisiana in his own interest, without due consideration or investigation; and the army was not loath to establish military rule in the State. The Senate and House reports submitted to Congress in 1871, 1872, 1874, and 1875, show that the seating of Kellogg was an act of usurpation on the part of the Federal Army and the National Government. After he was once seated the Government would not undo its work, as it was thought advisable not to disturb the de facto administration, although it had not hesitated, in the cause of Republicanism, to disturb the de jure administration. The Senate report states that the action of the Returning Board, created by the Republican Administration, had been "arbitrary, unjust, and illegal," and yet it was this action that was sustained by Federal troops. Kellogg's own counsel declared in the investigation that the Republican election laws gave the Governor "a degree of power scarcely exercised by any sovereign in the world." But even this power, trampling under foot the rights of the people, and crushing out opposition by an armed constabulary, had to call in the aid of Federal bayonets to make the triumph and opportunity for plunder secure.

A glance at the condition of affairs, as shown by the census returns and by the returns of Republican Supervisors of Registration, will reveal some of the results of this attempt to maintain Republicanism.

The Federal census of 1870, showed that there were 87,076 whites and 86,913 negroes in the State above the age of twenty-one years. The Republican registration showed 90,781 negro voters and 76,823 white voters. The Supervisors, in their zeal, had registered 4,000 more negroes than there were in the State, and, also because of their zeal, had registered 10,000 less white voters than there were in the State. This was the preliminary step toward victory. In New-Orleans alone, according to Mr. Foster's report to Congress, the Republicans conceded that they had made 5,200 false negro registrations.

The report of S. S. Marshall to the House of Representatives in 1874, states that the course pursued by Gen. Sheridan and Major Merrill of the United States Army was "that of bitter political partisans," and intensified the disorder.

The same report says, with reference to the effect of the presence of troops at the polls:

> The intimidation of white Conservatives by raids made by Federal soldiers immediately preceding the election, and of negro Conservatives by the intolerance and violence of Republicans of their own race, far exceeds any intimidation shown to exist on the other side.
>
> In many localities the Federal troops were detained for service under the Marshals and Assistant Marshals, and not only made large arrests immediately before the election, but the reports that they were coming to particular neighborhoods about the election time for the purpose of such arrests, served, as the Conservatives claimed, to intimidate and sometimes even to produce a stampede among the white voters.

Such were some of the methods resorted to by a political party to keep itself within reach of the State Treasury. These methods were indorsed by the Republican Administration at Washington, which helped to carry them into effect by sending a large number of troops to Louisiana.

The result is summed up by Mr. Marshall in his report to the House of Representatives. He says:

> The Government, fastened upon the people against their will by political trickery, fraud, and the interference of Federal authority, has reduced the State to poverty and bankruptcy and the people almost to despair.
>
> The only proper solution of the Louisiana problem is to withdraw the heavy hand of Federal power and the interference in local affairs of Federal officials, and leave the people free to manage their own affairs without interference from without, and subject only to the Constitution and laws of the Federal Government.

The methods made use of in Louisiana are just such as an unscrupulous and victorious party would resort to again upon occasion. It would not be necessary to call in the assistance of the army again. Intrigue, trickery, the enactment of election laws, the control of registration and elections would be sufficient. It should always be borne in mind that the Republican Party has one ally ever ready to be used as a hired tool for its vilest purposes—the professional negro politician. By his services the negroes of any Southern State can readily be voted en masse for the Republican programme, no matter what it may be. United with the viler classes of the whites, who can be bought or paid for their support by plunder, and guided by the intelligence of shrewd managers, the negroes can control almost any of the States of the South. They can easily carry out their purposes, if there is division and discord among the white people.

The present course of the free-silver Democrats is giving to the Republicans just the opportunity they need. It will be very strange, indeed, if they do not seize it and make another political raid upon the South.

TRANSFERS DISAPPOINT SOLDIERS.

Secretary Lamont Did Not Make, This Year, Many Army Changes.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—There was much surprise in the army that more changes among troops were not made by Secretary Lamont when he issued the annual order transferring regiments and companies from one post to another. These changes are looked forward to eagerly and anxiously by officers and men. They affect most of them seriously, as in the case of officers with families the children of which are attending schools, say, in the East, and who may be ordered to remote Western posts.

In all cases of transfer officers are put to more or less expense, for which the Government does not reimburse them. Despite the disadvantages, most officers and men are willing to be transferred, provided they can secure a post in a congenial climate. The result is that the War Department is pestered with suggestions, and the authorities are visited by Congressmen in behalf of one change or another, or sometimes against any change at all.

There was so much anxiety displayed this year, and there seemed no way of adjusting the matter of transfers so as to satisfy everybody, that Secretary Lamont deemed it wise to make as few changes as possible and to direct none which was simply for the sake of the change. It is held that as the term of enlistment of soldiers is now but three years, a dissatisfied trooper can soon secure his discharge and re-enlist in another section of the country; besides, the personal wishes of officers and men can hardly be consulted when changes are made or when no changes are to be made.

This year's decision, however, has disappointed a good many who wanted the transfer of their regiment from one part of the country to another.

J. W. KAY WANTS HIS STOCK BACK.

Induced to Part with It by False Representations, He Says.

Joseph W. Kay began suit in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday to enjoin George W. Hey and Lyman C. Smith from disposing of the stock of the International Postal Supply Company, which was organized in 1885 for the purpose of manufacturing patent machines for stamping letters, and from transferring it on the books of the company to themselves or any one else except the plaintiff.

The capital stock of the company was placed at $200,000. Kay claims he purchased stock, and that Smith induced him to sell back stock that cost him $16,000 for $7,500. He claims he was induced to sell by false representations made by them that President Dolphin of the company had appropriated large sums of money belonging to the company, and that he had refused to transfer the stock.

A motion was also made for Lyman C. Smith to enjoin President Dolphin and Treasurer Spencer of the company from holding a meeting of stockholders for the election of Directors until the stock owned by Smith has been transferred on the company's books. Decision was reserved in both instances.

GEN. G. K. WARREN'S STATUE.

It Will Be Unveiled at Prospect Park Plaza To-day.

The bronze statue of Gen. G. K. Warren will be dedicated this morning. It is in a commanding position on the plaza at the entrance of Prospect Park, Brooklyn.

The ceremonies will be under the supervision of G. K. Warren Post, No. 286, G. A. R., and Duryee's Zouaves, of which Gen. Warren was the first Lieutenant Colonel.

The statue will be unveiled by A. Sydney Warren, the only son of Gen. Warren. A Major General's salute will be fired by the light battery from Fort Hamilton, under command of Capt. John W. Dillenbach. The statue will be presented to the City of Brooklyn, on behalf of G. K. Warren Post, by Comrade Henry A. Foster, and will be accepted by Deputy Commissioner of Parks Henry M. Palmer. The oration will be delivered by Gen. James R. O'Beirne.

AT THE NEW-YORK HOTELS.

—WINDSOR—H. M. Hanna of Cleveland.

—HOLLAND—The Rev. Dr. J. H. Coit of Concord, N. H.

—MURRAY HILL—Justice J. O. Dykman of the New-York Supreme Court.

—PARK—John M. Francis of Troy and President Elmer H. Capen of Tufts College.

—GILSEY—Congressmen Josiah Patterson of Tennessee and George P. Harrison of Alabama.

—BELVEDERE—Albert Langner, German Vice Consul at Tehuantepec, and H. Koop, German Consul at Belize.

—WALDORF—J. A. W. Grip, Swedish Minister at Washington; R. G. de Ayala, Secretary of the Spanish Legation, and John Gill of Baltimore.

—FIFTH AVENUE—Senator Nelson W. Aldrich of Rhode Island, ex-Congressman William Whiting of Massachusetts, and Capt. George E. Lemon of Washington.

TARIFF TALK AT CANTON

CANDIDATE McKINLEY CONTINUES HIS FINANCIAL STRADDLE.

Not a Word of Denunciation of the Sixteen-to-One Craze—Not a Word in Favor of Maintaining the Present Gold Standard—Nothing but Unimportant Twaddle About "Good, Sound Dollars"—Afraid to Stand on His Platform.

CANTON, Ohio, July 3.—Candidate McKinley is still straddling. He continues to talk tariff with perfect freedom; but the great issue of the campaign he persistently ignores. He has not yet climbed upon the platform of the party which placed him in nomination. Not a word of denunciation of the silver craze has come from his lips; not a word in favor of maintaining the gold standard. He talks about "good sound dollars" just as Altgeld and Tillman talk about them, but he gives no indication that he is not as much of a silverite as he was in Congress when he supported the measures brought forward by the free-coinage men.

He talked tariff to-day to a delegation from Tuscarawas County which marched up to his house, showing a lot of tin plate and zinc. This is what he said:

> I am very grateful for this visit on the part of my friends in Tuscarawas County, and I thank my old friend, your spokesman, for the cordial and generous and eloquent words of greeting which he has brought to me in your behalf. This assemblage is fairly typical of our American communities, and it fitly represents the varied occupations of the American people. As your spokesman has already said, in this presence are farmers, laborers, mechanics, miners, railroad employes, merchants, professional men, and representatives of every rank of people.
>
> And yet you are here distant from your homes, not from curiosity or from any considerations at all personal—but you are here because in your hearts you believe in the great fundamental doctrines of the Republican Party. You believe that those principles are best for you when put into practical legislation and administration. You believe that those principles will secure to all the people the largest measure of good to the largest number, and you believe that because you recall that for more than a third of a century those great Republican principles dominated legislation and administration in this country, and during all that period you have enoyed exceptional prosperity which you have not enjoyed in the last three years and a half.
>
> You know, therefore, something of these great principles from experience, which after all is the most instructive teacher, and you are only waiting for an opportunity to express judgment based upon that experience in your votes next November. And all these demonstrations that have been witnessed here for the past two weeks are only significant because they show you to be in the hearts and minds of the American people, that they want an opportunity—and they want it early—to return to power that grand old party to which your spokesman has so feelingly alluded in every branch of the Government of the United States.
>
> Here in this country we are all dependent upon each other, no matter what our occupations may be. All of us want good times, good wages, good prices, good markets, and then we want good money always. When we give a good day's wage to our employers we want to be paid in good, sound dollars, worth 100 cents and no less.
>
> Now, whatever policy will bring us back to these good times is the one that the great majority of the American people are in favor of and will so register their votes at the coming election, and you seem to have made up your minds what that policy is.
>
> I am going to detain you only long enough to say that I am grateful for this manifestation of your confidence upon the part of the representatives of Tuscarawas County. What I want to see in this country is a return to that prosperity which we enjoyed for so many years. What I want is to see idle men at work and at American wages. And the more men you have at work at good American wages the better markets will the farmers have and the better prices will they get for their products. Every one of you farmers knows that from experience. And now, after expressing my gratitude for the assurance you have given me of your friendship and support, and welcoming you with an overflowing heart to my home city and to my own home, it will give me very great pleasure to meet and greet each of you individually.

A number of delegations composed wholly of women will visit Canton for the purpose of calling on Major McKinley within the next two or three weeks. The first delegation of women will come probably from Cleveland or St. Louis.

It seems to be agreed on all sides that the Republican National Headquarters will be in New-York.

COLORADO POPULISTS ACT.

They Declare Emphatically for Free-Silver Coinage.

DENVER, Col., July 3.—The County Convention of the People's Party yesterday selected delegates to the State Convention and passed brief resolutions declaring that the silver issue is the most important question, and urging all people to unite upon the issue, waiving party feeling, if necessary. The National Convention in St. Louis is urged to make no antagonism to the Democratic Party if it shall set up a silver candidate on a silver platform.

The Rev. Myron W. Reed, Lafe Pence, and T. M. Patterson addressed the convention, urging a union of all silver forces. Mr. Reed said: "The Republican Party must be destroyed, as it is the chief enemy of the human race."

Mr. Pence saw a rapid growth of the silver sentiment in the East, but doubted a victory until the Populists showed their true spirit by joining with the Democrats upon this issue.

Ex-Gov. White, with two of the officers of his administration and a small coterie of genuine middle-of-the-road Populists, held a rival County Convention and declared for the strictest of party autonomy. The delegates declare they will contest for seats in St. Louis if denied representation in the State Convention.

The action of the Populists of the main convention yesterday foreshadows the action of the State Convention next Saturday, which will urge fusion as to the Electoral ticket.

ADDICKS READ OUT OF THE PARTY.

An Address by the Higgins Republican Faction in Delaware.

WILMINGTON, Del., July 3.—The State Committee of the Higgins faction of the Republican Party of Delaware will publish to-morrow an address to Republican voters, which practically reads J. Edward Addicks and his followers out of the party.

After scoring Addicks personally in vigorous style, the address concludes as follows:

> The committee, after careful consideration and a full consultation with the leading Republicans from all portions of the State, have decided that the Addicks State Committee has no lawful existence, and that none of its acts or overtures can be recognized. The committee, therefore, calls upon every Republican who wishes to uphold the honor and integrity of the party in this State to actively assist and co-operate in the selection of suitable delegates to the State Convention, to be held at Georgetown on Thursday, July 16.

The breach in the Republican Party is a wide one, and will have a great effect in the coming election.

Wisconsin's Silver Convention.

MILWAUKEE, July 3.—The silverites, headed by Rublee A. Cole, last night issued a call for a State Silver Convention, to be held in Milwaukee on July 15 to elect delegates to the National Silver Convention to be held in St. Louis July 22.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night to 12 o'clock Friday night.)

—10:40 A. M.—150 West Seventeenth Street; chimney; no damage.

—12:15 A. M.—119 and 121 Suffolk Street; tenement of Louis Heinowitch; damage, $100.

—1:45 P. M.—142 Second Street; L. Bowman, owner; damage trifling.

—2 P. M.—2,017 Boston Avenue; carriage factory of Martin Roos; damage, $5.

—2:15 P. M.—2,176 Third Avenue; Taylor & Bell, real estate; damage, $6.

—3 P. M.—Fourth Street and Fourth Avenue, William's Bridge; dwelling of George P. Hinchy; damage, $800.

—7:40 P. M.—Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Eighteenth Street; schoolhouse; damage slight.

—8:15 P. M.—168 Eighth Avenue; D. Willett; damage, $25.

When you reach home worn out with over work or oppressed by the heat, bathe the face and hands, or whole person, with POND'S EXTRACT and water. Nothing is so refreshing and invigorating. Beware of imitations.—Adv.

WAS SURPRISED TO MEET HIS WIFE

Bit of Real Life Drama in the Offices of the Immigration Bureau.

A deserted wife in quest of her husband and a misguided girl hurrying to meet her sweetheart were passengers on steamships which reached this port on Thursday.

The wife traveled in the saloon of the fast steamship Lahn, from Bremen; the younger woman, with babe in arms, came in the steerage of the slower Venetia, from Hamburg, whereby it happened that the sequel to a little real-life drama was enacted yesterday in the offices of the Immigration Bureau.

The cast included the deserted wife, the misguided young woman, the husband—who also was the sweetheart—Government officials, and supernumeraries, with a motley swarm of immigrants from many climes in the background.

To understand the situation, however, it is necessary to go back into a little suburb of Berlin, where some years ago one Franz Molineaux married a gracious young widow of means and settled down to as happy a domestic life as one could wish to picture. But as time passed, a shadow fell on the picture, and the wife discovered that Franz had found attractions away from his hearth. Distraught and mad with jealousy, she took her faithless spouse to task. So severely and persistently did she berate him that he took to flight, coming to this country.

Since then several months have passed. No word reached the old home till quite recently. It was an anonymous note, and told the wife that Franz was saving money and had sent for the young woman of his affection to join him in the New World.

No time was lost. The wife soon struck the trail, but it ended at the sea. The ship had sailed. But there was another and faster at Bremen, and on it the wife set out to overtake and to reclaim. The Lahn arrived four hours before the Venetia. Franz's wife found her way to the immigrant station, whither she knew her husband would go to meet the other woman.

The Venetia did not arrive, however, till after the hour that the immigrant offices close, and a night must pass before she could know the outcome.

Detective Peter Groden of the island has a knack of handling such cases as these. He had Miss Bertha Nelehing—for such was the name given when she arrived—secluded and detained. Frau Molineaux was taken to the anteroom of Commissioner Senner's office. The gateman was instructed to refer inquirers for Miss Bertha to the detective. Franz, who lives now at 1,890 Lexington Avenue, put in an appearance yesterday. He had heard of the Venetia's arrival. Peter greeted him. "Come right this way," he said. "Come right this way. She's waiting for you."

No waiting friend of an immigrant ever received such cordial and deferential treatment.

Franz was taken into the room where his wife sat. He turned white. She fainted. He thought she was 3,000 miles away, beyond the seas. The young woman in another part of the building sat nursing her infant, ignorant of what was going on. She awaited Franz in vain. Dr. Senner told her later that the law required that a woman arriving without visible means of support must be returned. Franz and his wife were reconciled, and, reunited, they went to his Lexington Avenue home.

Bertha will go back to Germany when the Venetia sails.

AMERICAN PRODUCTS IN GERMANY.

The Bill Taxing Oleomargarine in the Reichstag.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The bill pending in the German Parliament imposing a tax on oleomargarine is declared by those familiar with the German policy to be a part of the plan of the German Government to cripple and restrict every American industry which obtains a strong footing in the empire. The recent pretended discovery that American tinned meats were removed from the tins in Belgium or the Netherlands and diseased meats substituted was made an excuse for excluding such meat from Germany. American dried apples were excluded some time ago upon the alleged ground that they are dried on zinc plates, and that bits of the zinc may get into German stomachs. It has been the custom where articles admitted at low rate of duty have proved dangerous competitors of German products to obtain a new interpretation of some section of the tariff.

It appears to have been thought necessary in the matter of oleomargarine to enact new legislation upon the pattern of the Federal oleomargarine law of the United States, and particularly at the export of cottonseed oil. The new law is most severe in its terms, and is intended to prevent the competition of the artificial butter with the real article, although its normal purpose is to raise revenue.

One of the means proposed to prevent the use of oleomargarine for butter was to require the makers of oleomargarine to color it pink, instead of using annato, and thus giving it a similitude to butter. Of course, it was expected that no public house would have the hardihood to use the pink compound on its tables, and thus competition with butter would be stopped. It is not possible as yet to learn whether or not this proposal, which was embodied in an amendment pending before the committee, has been included in the new bill, but, aside from this peculiar provision, there were other clauses in the measure that would und

YALE'S WORK AT HENLEY

THE NEW SHELL NOT YET READY FOR THE CREW TO PRACTICE IN.

The Oarsmen in Good Spirits and Spending Much Time on the River —Capt. Treadway and Langford a Bit Fagged After a Row over the Course—"Bob" Cook Gets a Scolding from the Coxswain When Rowing at No. 2.

HENLEY, July 3.—The Yale crew were out on the Thames at 11:45 o'clock this forenoon and rowed down the river, making several short stretches at a stroke of from 38 to 40. The men were in their old boat, as the new one was undergoing alterations in rigging. The crew was not timed in its work this morning.

Crowds are gathering rapidly, and the number of houseboats and launches along the course is increasing very fast. The fleet already comprises thirty-two houseboats and fifteen launches. The Yale men to-day received a message conveying the best wishes of the Harvard crew of 1886 for its success in the race for the Grand Challenge Cup. The crew has also received a large number of luck tokens, the four-leaf clover predominating. Among the many offerings of this character is the left hind foot of a graveyard rabbit, which has been carried by the Yale coxswain in the Yale-Harvard races for the last four years. The crew is in receipt of numerous letters giving expression to the great interest which is taken in America in the coming race for the Grand Challenge Cup, and Americans here are no less hopeful for the success of the representative American eight.

The Yale men went out in pair-oared boats at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon and took several spins over the half course. They then waited in their tent until 7 o'clock, when they went out in their old boat. They found that the new American oars needed truing. The course, from the start at the head of Temple Island to Fawley Court, 2,310 yards, was covered in 3 minutes 34 seconds. The full course, 1 mile 550 yards, was covered in 7 minutes 24 seconds. A varying stroke was used, ranging from 40 to 36 per minute.

It was thought that the new boat would have been in condition for use in this evening's practice, but the work of overhauling the rigging and getting it in satisfactory shape occupied too much time, so the old boat had to be used.

Capt. Treadway and Langford, stroke, looked badly after making the stretch, but the rest of the crew were all right. When "Bob" Cook saw how Treadway and Langford looked after pulling over the course, he remarked: "That does not look like winning." Later Cook got in the shell, taking the place of Brown, No. 2, to show the crew points in catching the water and to try Brown's oar, which dived. Coxswain Clarke scolded Cook for disobeying orders, thinking that the regular No. 2 was in the boat.

The weather was very wet and cold. The Leander and Trinity Hall crews did not row.

The New College crew went over the full course in 7 minutes 12 seconds, and over half the course in 3 minutes 41 seconds. They were paced by the Lalloi and Jesus College crews, and pulled 38 and 36 strokes per minute.

The members of this crew, together with their weights, are:

J. J. de Knoop, (bow,) 159 pounds; G. O. C. Edwards, 168; P. D. Phillips, 160; A. O. Dawson, 150; C. M. Phillips, 170; C. M. Inman, 162; W. E. Crum, 173; A. Whitworth, (stroke,) 160, and Coxswain Burkham, 110.

The weights of the other crews that will compete for the Challenge Cup are:

Trinity Hall.—Fogg-Elliot, (bow,) 158 pounds; Fornie, 161; Cassidy, 162; Bullard, 167; Bieber, 175, Howell, 178; Holl, 160; Wauchope, 161; Tom-linson, (coxswain,) 122.

London Rowing Club.—Everitt, (bow,) 145 pounds; Lowe, 155; Barton, 167; Whitlark, 159; W. Aide, 160; Stout, 157; Richards, 155; Thompson, (stroke,) 154. Sheard, (coxswain,) 114.

Thames Rowing Club.—Stevenson, (bow,) 155 pounds; Ross, 161; Muir, 173; Atcherley, 162; Gill, 175; Bogle, 164; Taylor, 161; Green, 157; coxswain, (name not given,) 120.

Leander Rowing Club.—Graham, (bow,) 142 pounds; Ford, 171; Willis, 166; Carr, 179; Stretch, 187; Guy Nickalls, 171; Holland, 148; Gold, 163; Pechell, (coxswain,) 114.

First Trinity.—Hammond, (bow,) 154 pounds; Macartney, 169; Crane, 162; Beale, 168; Brown, 176; Game, 173; Smith, 174; W. S. Aide, 165; Colclough, (coxswain,) 123.

Yale.—Simpson, (bow,) 164 pounds; Brown, 168; Beard, 183; Rodgers, 182; Bailey, 180; Longacre, 184; Treadway, 177; Langford, 177; Clarke, (coxswain,) 115.

Mr. Ellington, the rowing expert of The Field, says: "The Yale crew were out this morning in their new boat. They rowed well, except that they hit the water in feathering. They showed marked improvement, but they have only rowed a fast stroke for two days.

"The Calus College four, while practicing this morning, ran into Dr. McDowell of Chicago, who was on the wrong side of Temple Island, and smashed his boat. The boat will be repaired in time for the race."

NEW-HAVEN, July 3.—The Yale Weekly to-day prints a cablegram from an official with the Yale crew at Henley. It includes the following statements: "There is trouble yet with the first four, and Beard and Rodgers are particularly in need of coaching. Yale is working twice as hard as the other crews, but the men maintain a splendid condition and the best of spirits. Leander and New College are now considered the Blue's most formidable rivals. Yale is physically stronger than either of them. It is believed here that Yale's chances are even. The oarsmen have repelled every unfavorable climatic influence, and so far the expedition has been fortunate in every respect.

"All are glad that Yale is here, and it seems certain that the expedition will bring about a race with Oxford or Cambridge another season.

"Coach Cook has told me that the situation is as good as he could expect it to be; that the crew is improving daily, and getting a good racing stroke. He adds: 'Our chances are fair, but the odds are naturally against Yale.'"

The statement that a Yale race with Oxford or Cambridge seems certain for next year is regarded as very significant.

THE TOURISTS' FINE MEET.

Fast Time on the New Bicycle Track in the Silk City.

PATERSON, N. J., July 3.—The Tourist Cycle Club began its two-day race meet at Tourist Oval this afternoon under very auspicious circumstances. There was a big crowd present, and the sport was first-class. The new track won the favor of the racing men. "Bert" Ripley rode a mile paced by a triplet in 1:54 3-5, which is the State record. "Teddy" Goodman, the pride of the Riversides, won three races. The summaries:

ONE-MILE FOR NOVICES.
Final Heat.

W. C. Culbertson, Coney Island.....1
Charles Hadfield, Vim B. C.....2
R. K. Van Dien, Riverside A. A.....3

Won by a length; same distance between second and third. Declared no race. Time limit—2:40.

First Heat—Won by R. K. Van Dien, Riverside A. A.; C. A. Wells, Hackensack W., second; J. F. Fordham, third. Time—2:47.

Second Heat—Won by A. G. Relyea, Kings County W.; W. Schneider, Riverside W., second; T. W. Cocker, Jr., Paterson, third. Time—2:54.

Third Heat—Won by W. C. Culbertson, Coney Island; Charles Hadfield, Vim B. C., second. Time—2:37.

ONE-MILE OPEN.
Final Heat.

F. F. Goodman, Riverside W.....1
Ray Dawson, Tourist C. C.....2
"Bert" Ripley, Tourist C. C.....3

Time—2:03 4-5.

Won by five lengths; twenty lengths between second and third.

First Heat—Won by Ray Dawson, Tourist C. C.; C. T. Earl, Kings County W., second; W. S. Slavin, Tourist C. C., third. Time—2:47 1-5.

Second Heat—Won by Elmer Hodgson, Tourist C. C.; Samuel Brock, South Brooklyn W., second; John Becket, Excelsior B. C., third. Time—2:54. Third Heat—Won by Bert Ripley, Tourist C. C.; W. A. Barbeau, Riverside W., second. Time—2:59 4-5. Fourth Heat—Won by F. F. Goodman, Riverside W.; Walter Babb, Keystone C. C., second. Time—2:31 4-5.

TWO-MILE HANDICAP.
Final Heat.

F. F. Goodman, Riverside W., (scratch).....1
W. S. Slavin, Tourist C. C., (70 yards).....2
E. L. Johnson, Harlem W., (100 yards).....3

Time—4:39 2-5.

Won by two lengths; a length between second and third.

First Heat—Won by John H. Lake, Harlem W., (80 yards;) F. F. Goodman, Riverside W., (scratch,) second; J. H. Hopler, Boonton, A. C., (130 yards,) third; Walter Babb, Keystone C. C., (140 yards,) fourth; George E. Cobb, Jr., Harlem W., (90 yards,) fifth. Time—4:46.

Second Heat—Won by W. S. Slavin, Tourist C. C., (70 yards;) Simpson Standeven, Active A. C., (140 yards,) second; A. J. Horgan, Vim B. C., (160 yards,) third; Samuel Brook, South Brooklyn, (60 yards,) fourth; B. L. Johnson, Harlem W., (130 yards,) fifth. Time—4:44.

Third Heat—Won by M. R. Brown, Tourist C. C., (80 yards,) J. T. Beam, Riverside W., (70 yards,) second; George Frost, Paterson, (150 yards,) third; A. W. Fruedenthal, Excelsior B. C., (130 yards,) fourth; George Seitz, Jamaica W., (200 yards,) fifth. Time—4:46.

TWO-THIRDS MILE, OPEN.
Final Heat.

Bert Ripley, Tourist C. C.....1
F. F. Goodman, Riverside W.....2
Ray Dawson, Tourist C. C.....3

Time—1:27 1-5.

Won by inches; a length between second and third.

First Heat—Won by Ray Dawson, Tourist C. C.; W. S. Slavin, Tourist C. C., second; Oscar Hedstrom, Riverside W., third. Time—2:02 4-5.

Second Heat—Won by Bert Ripley, Tourist C. C.; John H. Lake, Harlem W., second; W. C. Culbertson, Coney Island, third. Time—1:30.

Third Heat—Won by Thomas Hughes, Tourist C. C.; Wallace H. Owen, South Brooklyn W., second; L. G. Bach, Brooklyn B. C., third. Time—2:20. Fourth Heat—Won by F. F. Goodman, Riverside W.; W. A. Barbeau, Riverside W., second; L. R. Jefferson, Harlem W., third. Time—2:02.

ONE-MILE TANDEM, OPEN.

Goodman and Barbeau, Riverside W.....1
Brock and Owen, South Brooklyn W.....2
Hedstrom and Henshaw, Riverside W.....3

Time—2:06.

Earl and Relyea, Kings County W.; Bedell and Stevens, Riverside W., and Nagle and Judge, Riverside W., also started. Won by half a length; six inches between second and third.

THREE-MILE CLUB HANDICAP.

George Maillilon, (586⅔ yards).....1
Charles Hadfield, (586⅔ yards).....2
Bert Ripley, (scratch).....3

Time—6:52.

Won by four lengths; quarter of a mile between second and third.

CYCLERS' GREAT DAY.

Fine Sport on Wheels Promised—The Tourists' Big Meet.

If the glorious Fourth passes with the favor of the elements, the day probably will be the greatest in the history of cycle racing. More meets have been sanctioned for this afternoon than the Racing Board of the League of American Wheelmen ever before granted for a single day. They will be held all over the country, from Maine to California and as far south almost as the southern boundary of the Lone Star State.

The metropolitan district will have its share of the popular sport, and in the immediate vicinity there will be plenty more of it.

Paterson, the Silk City of New-Jersey, probably will have the star meet in this neighborhood. The sport there began yesterday, and this afternoon will see the end of the two-day programme. The flower of the club racing element of Greater New-York is entered in this meet, hence the lively interest evinced in it by the enthusiasts. The races will be held under the auspices of the Tourist Cycle Club, at Tourist Oval, where a new track has just been finished.

Other near-by meets are as follows:

Diamond meet, at Flushing, L. I.

Sabodalica Wheelmen's open meet, at Morristown, N. J.

Boonton Athletic Club's meet, at Boonton, N. J.

Red Bank Wheelmen's meet, at Red Bank, N. J.

Bridgeport Wheel Club's meet, at Bridgeport, Conn.

Greenwich Driving Association's meet, at Greenwich, Conn.

Road races at Springfield, L. I., under the auspices of the Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island.

The latter event promises to be an interesting affair. The distance is twenty-five miles, and nearly all of the local handicap riders are entered. The start will be made at 11 o'clock. The competitors and their handicaps will be as follows:

Frederick C. List, Syracuse, N. Y.	Scratch
Frank D. White, Liberty W.	Scratch
John W. Conklin, Vim B. C.	Scratch
Frank Munz, Pequod Club C.	Scratch
Otto Roehr, Kings County W.	Scratch
George B. Smith, Freeport B. C.	0:30
Frederick Plage, Pequod Club C.	0:30
A. W. Freudenthal, Excelsior B. C.	1:00
H. S. Paige, Kings County W.	1:00
M. C. Tatlan, Union County R.	1:30
L. Berger, Bushwick W.	1:30
Edwin C. George, Kings County W.	2:00
P. W. Bartels, Hempstead C. C.	2:00
Joseph Thompson, Greenwich W.	2:30
David Simmons, Brooklyn W.	2:30
F. G. Smith, Bloomfield C. and A. A.	2:30
Carl Berger, Bushwick W.	2:30
J. P. Hutcheon, Brooklyn	2:45
J. R. Harrison, Pequod Club C.	2:45
J. R. Harrison, Arcanum W.	2:45
W. H. Ross, Kings County W.	3:00
Julius Bindrim, Liberty W.	3:00
John Faubel, Brooklyn	3:00
B. C. Allen, Liberty W.	3:00
G. W. Miller, Hempstead C. C.	3:00
John Ruel, Vim B. C.	3:00
B. H. Voelbel, Williamsburg W.	3:15
H. W. Bryan, South Brooklyn W.	3:15
Thomas Adams, New-York City	3:15
E. A. Laws, Kings County W.	3:30
J. E. Gregoire, Brooklyn	3:30
Frederick Landry, Springfield, Mass.	3:30
H. Riemer, Mineola, L. I.	4:00
F. C. Southard, Lexington W.	4:00
W. Culver, Waverly B. C.	4:30
A. D. Constant, Sedgwick W.	4:30
Louis Hunken, Bushwick W.	4:30
Charles F. Hulin, Brooklyn	4:30
W. C. Nickolds, Brooklyn	5:00
Joseph Jacobus, Bloomfield C. and A. A.	5:00
Marvin Cote, Pequod Club C.	5:00
W. J. Butler, Pequod Club C.	5:00
W. J. Demby, New-York City	5:00
A. Pletcher, Yorkville W.	5:00
C. A. Carlson, Chatham W.	5:30
Edward Littlejohn, Chatham W.	5:30
E. B. Harris, Nassau W.	5:30
August Munz, Pequod Club C.	5:30
Dick Gamble, Williamsburg W.	5:30
William F. Cunningham, New-York City	5:30
James T. Corbett, Brooklyn	5:30
H. F. Mullins, Brooklyn	5:30
R. J. Stowe, Brooklyn	5:30
Ferdinand J. Kirsch, Bushwick W.	5:30
H. S. Winterhalter, Y. M. C. A., Bayonne	5:30
D. J. Sweeney, White Star A. C.	5:30
Stephen J. Burke, Newark, N. J.	6:00
W. D. Forrest, New-York City	6:00
A. E. Tong, Kings County W.	6:00
C. H. Mentzinger, Nassau W.	6:00
M. Glassel, Greenwich W.	6:00
A. A. Wilson, Brooklyn	6:00
W. B. Ogden, Amaryllis W.	6:00
Henry C. Combs, Lynbrook, L. I.	6:00
Billy Bonds, New-York City	6:00
A. Schmelz, New-York City	6:00
A. A. Dufran, Elizabeth, N. J.	6:00
Joseph Faubel, Brooklyn	7:00
Dr. W. P. Miles, New-York City	7:30
W. Rakowsky, New-York City	7:30
E. E. Homan, Lawrence, L. I.	7:30
William Bath, Tamaqua W.	7:30
J. W. Heffernan, St. Peter's C. L. A.	8:00

Charles Hadfield's entry for this event was returned, on the understanding that he had been suspended by the Racing Board. There was some doubt about this, and he was informed that if he had not been suspended he might start. Should he be among the competitors the Newarker will start with the scratch men.

The Garden to Have a Cycle Show.

There will be two cycle shows in this city early next year. Manager Frank Sanger of the Madison Square Garden having decided to give an exposition there in opposition to the National Cycle Board of Trade. A. Kennedy Child, who was Secretary of the National Board last year, is said to have joined forces with Mr. Sanger, and together they hope to give the big show in Grand Central Palace a close race. No dates have yet been announced.

Letter Carrier Smith on the Way.

Letter Carrier Smith, who is riding a bicycle from Chicago to this city, is expected to reach his destination at noon to-day. He was at Fort Plain, near Lake George, at 8 A. M. yesterday. At that time he was about eight hours ahead of the record, which he expects to break easily.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—A match race on the French plan—a pacemaker for each man and the distance three miles—will be given at the Quill Club's meet in September, in which will be seen "Eddie" Bald, "Tom" Cooper, Walter Sanger, and Ray Macdonald. The latter will ride his first professional race in this country at the meet of the Riverside Wheelmen next Saturday.

—The Guttenberg race track will be the scene of a 25-mile handicap and a two-mile scratch race for tandem teams on Aug. 16. The Castle Point Cyclers of Hoboken will manage the meet. The club's outing takes place next Friday.

—A double century run, to Milford, Penn., and return, is on the card for the Nassau Wheelmen of Brooklyn to-day and to-morrow.

—Cyclists will celebrate to-day in Southampton, L. I., with a parade and carnival.

TO RACE AT SHEEPSHEAD.

Seven Promising Contests on the Programme for To-day.

The feature at the Sheepshead Bay race track to-day will be the great Trial Stakes for two-year-olds. The purse is a rich one, and as some of the prominent youngsters from the West will be pitted against two-year-olds from the East, the race will be unusually interesting. So far the Western "kids" have had the best of it. However, the Eastern "buds" and "dandies" are doing good preparatory work, and to-day's race may turn the tables.

The Sheepshead Bay Handicap ought to furnish good sport if all the horses entered start.

A steeplechase will round up the day's racing and furnish the crowd a chance to bet on colors, jockeys, numbers, or jumpers, as a steeplechase is always a pretty fair merry-go-round gamble. The entries:

FIRST RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile; for two-year-olds. Sir Moltke, 118 pounds; Inspirer, 115; Robbie W., 112; Jye, 111; Thomas Cat, 110; Free Lance, 108; Distinction, 105; Slow Poke, 104; Nina Louise, 99; Fratello, Azure, Meadow Thorpe, Tragedian, Rotterdam, and Stachelberg, each 98; Florian, 97; Marsh Harrier, 95.

SECOND RACE.—One and one-half miles on turf; handicap. Ben Eder, 109 pounds, Long Beach and Sir Dixon Jr. each 107; Mirage, 100; Sue Kittie and Jefferson, each 96; Tomoka, 82.

THIRD RACE.—Great Trial Stakes; for two-year-olds; Futurity course. Don de Oro, Ornament, Winged Foot, George Kessler, and Scottish Chieftain, each 125 pounds; Bastian and Challenger, each 118; Octagon, Rhodesia, and The Friar, each 115; Caldron, Bannock, and Pan Mure, each 111.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile; Sheepshead Bay Handicap. St. Maxim, 124 pounds; Sir Walter, 118; Patrician, 117; Gotham, 116; Hanwell, 112; Belmar, 111; Rubicon, 109; Peacemaker, 104.

FIFTH RACE.—Six and one-half furlongs. Kennel, Paladin, and Halfling, each 107 pounds; Patrician, 103; Irish Reel, 102; Ed Kearney, 99; Constantine, and Manchester, each 97; Lancer, 94; Brisk, 92; Jefferson, 85; Amanda V., 88.

SIXTH RACE.—Maidens; seven-eights of a mile. Farthing, Izmir, Bank Cashier, and Nick Johnson, each 112; Brilliancy, Harpsichord, Medica, Eliza Belle, and Heartburn, each 107.

SEVENTH RACE.—Great Independence Steeplechase Handicap; full course. Lion Heart, 158 pounds; Flushing, 155; Red Pat, 154; Marcus, 152; Chewaihip, 151; Chub, 149; Lafayette, 145; Lawyer, 142; Decapod, 141; Woodford, 139; Patrolman, 138; St. Luke, 135.

Mr. Wishard's Horse Second.

LONDON, July 3.—At Newmarket to-day the Princess's Cup of 200 sovereigns, for two-year-olds, the year-old course, (5 furlongs and 140 yards,) was won by Mr. Julius Reiss's ch. f. Craig Lee, by Van Diemen's Land, out of Cailleach. Mr. E. Wishard's George H. Ketcham was second and Lady Meux's Lady Bess third.

Mr. August Belmont's Terpsichore started, but was not placed.

The betting was 10 to 1 against Craig Lee, 7 to 1 against George H. Ketcham, and 9 to 2 against Lady Bess.

Fischer Wins at Tuxedo.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., July 3.—E. P. Fischer won the final round in the Tuxedo tennis tournament to-day by defeating M. D. Whitman of Harvard. This victory entitles him to challenge Malcomb Chace for the five-hundred-dollar Tuxedo Cup, and the match will take place to-morrow. Chace arrived here this morning, and is said to be in excellent condition, although in a practice match with Paret this afternoon he showed little of his old form. Fischer's long reach and heavy ground drives will undoubtedly worry the Providence crack, although the match is generally conceded to him.

Chace and Whitman won the Tuxedo Trophy twice, and a victory to-morrow will make it his permanent property.

The scores:

Men's Singles.—Final Round—E. P. Fischer, West Side Tennis Club, beat M. D. Whitman, Harvard, 8—6, 7—5, 4—6, 6—4.

Men's Doubles.—Semi-Final Round—Ware and Scudder beat Davis and Bethel, 6—0, 2—6, 6—2. Carleton and Whitman beat Hooker and Dodge by default.

Consolation Singles.—Final Round—G. P. Sheldon, Yale, beat R. H. Carleton, Harvard, 6—4, 6—3.

Larned Beats Baddeley.

LONDON, July 3.—In the tennis games at Bristol to-day for the West of England championship Larned, the American player, beat the crack English player, H. Baddeley, by a score of three sets to love. Larned's victory caused surprise. He and Mahony will be pitted against each other in the final. The Baddeley brothers will play against Mahony and Larned in the final doubles.

The All-Around Championship.

The Fourth of July celebration of the New-Jersey Athletic Club, which is to be held on the club grounds, in the City of Bayonne, promises to be well worth witnessing. The sports commence at 12 M., with a game of association football between the Bay Ridge Athletic Club and the Bayonne Rangers. Commencing at 1 P. M., the all-around championship and the open athletic events will take place. The all-around championship received four entries: L. P. Sheldon, New-York A. C.; George Schwegler, New-York A. C.; John A. Larkin, New-York A. C., and Kenneth Robbins, New West Side A. C. In the open athletic events the 100-yard dash received 35 entries; the 220-yard dash, 25; the 440-yard run, handicap, 20; the 880-yard run, 16; the one-mile run, 19; the 220-yard hurdle race, 12; the one-mile walk, handicap, 11; the 440-yard novice run, 17; the one-mile bicycle race, 37, and the two-mile bicycle race, 28. Special trains will be run from foot of Liberty Street at 12:45, 1, and 1:20 P. M., and all Jersey City-Sommerville and Jersey City-Dunellen trains will stop at the club station on the afternoon of the games. There will also be a special train back as soon as the games are over.

Sporting News in Brief.

—The Orange Athletic Club baseball team will play two games of baseball at Orange Oval today, one at 10:30 A. M. and the other at 4 P. M. The All-Collegiate Team of America, composed of college undergraduate players, will be the opponents.

—The Cuban Giants are scheduled to play baseball with the Oritani Field Club at Hackensack this afternoon. On Wednesday of next week the Oritani will play the postponed game with Englewood Field Club.

—Patients and attendants at the Manhattan State Hospital, at Central Islip, L. I., will have games and athletic sports to-day on the hospital grounds. There will be music by Roll's Military Band.

THE TURF.

CONEY ISLAND JOCKEY CLUB.

SHEEPSHEAD BAY.

Every Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday, (rain or shine,) to and including July 11. First race, 2:30 P. M. TO-DAY.

"The Great Trial Stakes, $20,000."

THE GREAT INDEPENDENCE STEEPLE-CHASE HANDICAP, WITH FIVE OTHER RACES. CONCERT BY LANNER.

Trains leave foot East 84th St., L. I. R. R., at 12:10 and half hourly to 2:40 P. M. (Parlor car train, 1 P. M.) Boat from foot Whitehall St. (via Bay Ridge) half-hourly after 11:10. All Brooklyn ferries connect with electric roads direct to track. Special accommodations returning from track.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending July 4 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

SATURDAY.—At 8 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship "La Bourgogne" via Havre; at 6:30 AM (supplementary 8:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Paris, via Southampton, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per Paris";) at 6:30 AM for Scotland, direct, per steamship Lucania, via Queenstown, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per Lucania";) at 7 A. M. for Netherlands direct, per steamship Veendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Veendam";) at 8 AM for Genoa direct, per steamship Fulda, (letters must be directed "per Fulda";) at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship City of Rome, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per City of Rome";) at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Norge, (letters must be directed "per Norge.")

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. Cunard steamers on Saturday take printed matter, &c., for Great Britain and Ireland, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. American and French Line steamers take printed matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

SATURDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Coman, from Philadelphia.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM., for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM. ‡Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Braemer, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to July ¼ at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July 5 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship City of Peking, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July 5 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of China, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to July ⅙ at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July ⅛ at 7:30 AM, 11 AM, and 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia,) Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July 25 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. ‡Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., June 26, 1896.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

YACHTING.

DAIMLER MOTOR
was awarded the Grand Prize
(40,000 francs,) and also second, third and fourth prizes in the International Contest at Paris, June 13, 1895, over all competitors.
THE DAIMLER MOTOR BOATS
are the most satisfactory power boats now on the market; are superior to all others for safety, speed, comfort, and economy; no licensed engineer or pilot required. Launches of various sizes can now be seen in operation at our works.
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HOTELS OF THE WORLD.

This list appears Wednesday and Saturday.
HOTELS OF THE WORLD.
Booklets and Hotel Pocket Guides gratis at the
Hotel Tariff Bureau,
63 Fifth Avenue . . . New-York.
96 Regent Street . . . London.
248 Rue de Rivoli . . . Paris.
(e. p. means European plan, a. p. American.)
Albany, N. Y.....The Kenmore, a. p., $4
do .....Stanwix Hall, e. p. $1, a. p. $3 up
Alexandria Bay, N. Y. The Edgewood, a.p.,$4
Asbury Park, N. J. Coleman House, a.p., $4 up
do .....West End Hotel, a. p., $4
do .....(Largest) Ocean Hotel, a. p., $4
do .....Hotel Lafayette, a. p., $3 up
Atlantic City, N. J. ..Garden Hotel, e. p., $2 up
Most magnificent hotel on Atlantic Coast.
Atlantic City..Algonquin, e. p. $1, a. p. $2.50
Baltimore, Md.....Hotel Stafford, e. p., $1.50
do .....The Carrollton, a. p., $3 up
Belmar N. J..Hotel Columbia, a. p., $4 to $5
Block Island, R. I...The Manisses, a. p., $3
do .....National Hotel, a. p., $3
Boston, Mass...The Brunswick, e. p. $2, a. p. $5
do .....Hotel Vendome, a. p., $5
do .....American House, e. p., $1 up
Brooklyn, N. Y.....Mansion House, a. p., $3
do (S. E. Bates)...The Margaret, a. p., $3 up
do .....Pierrepont House, e. p., $1
Buffalo, N. Y. The Iroquois, e. p., $1.50, a. p. $4
do .....Niagara Hotel, a. p., $3 to $5
Cape May, N. J...Stockton, e. p. $1, a. p. $3 up
do .....Marine Villa, a. p., $3 to $4
do .....Hotel Windsor, a. p., $3 up
Chicago, Ill.,.....Victoria Hotel, a. p. $3 to $5
Cincinnati, O..Grand Hotel, e.p. $1.50, a.p., $3
Cold Spring Harbor, N. Y....The Glenada
Jersey City, N. J..Hotel Washington, e.p.,$1.50
Kingston, Ont. The British American, a.p.,$2.50
Lake George, N. Y..Lake House, a. p., $3.50
do ....Marion House, a. p., $3 up
do Hundred Island House, a. p., $3
Leamington Spa, Eng. Manor H'se, e.p. $1.50
Lincoln, Eng. .Great Northern Hotel, e. p., $1
Liverpool, Eng.....Compton Hotel, a. p., $3
London, Eng.....Hotel Cecil, e. p., $2
do (Regent St.)..The Langham, e. p., $2
do ....Queen's Gate Hotel, e. p., $1.50
Long Branch.....United S. Hotel, a. p., $3 up
do .....Atlantic Hotel, a. p., $3
Malvern, Eng. The Abbey Hotel, (golf,) a.p., $4
Milwaukee, Wis. .Pfister, e.p. $1.50, a.p. $3.50
Nahant, Mass....Hotel Tudor, a. p., $3.50 to $5
Narragansett Pier New Matchewson, a. p., $3
do .....The Massasoit, a. p., $3 to $4
do .....The Continental, a. p., $3 to $5
Newburgh, N. Y..The Palatine, a. p., $3 to $4
New-Haven, Conn..Hotel Majestic, a. p., $3 up
New, palatial, Roof Garden Concert.
New-London, Ct..Fort Griswold House, a.p., $4
Newport..(W. Leland, Jr.).Ocean House, a.p.,$5
do .....New Cliff Hotel, a. p., $6
do (W. S. O'Brien)...Perry House, a. p., $3
do (T. J. O'Neill)..Aquidneck, a.p., $2.50-$4
New-York.....The Fifth Avenue, a. p., $5
do .....The Majestic, e. p., $2
do .....Hotel Netherland, e. p. $2, a. p. $5
do (W. F. Leland)...Windsor, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $4
do (55 W. 27th St.)Hotel Gerlach, e.p.$2,a.p.$3.50
do .....The Gerard, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $3 to $4
do (L. J. Todd) Vendome, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $3.50
do (L. L. Todd) Marlborough, e.p.$1.50,a.p.,$3.50
do (N.B.Barry).New St. Cloud Hotel, e. p., $1.50
do .....The St. Denis, e. p., $1.50
do .....Westminster Hotel, a. p., $3.50
do (W. Johnson Quinn) Empire, e. p., $1, a. p. $3
do (E. 11th St.)..Albert-St. Stephen, e. p., $1 up
do (B'way & 27th St.)..Metropolitan, e.p., $1 up
do (59th St.).....Hotel Pomeroy, e. p., $1 up
do (C. L. Briggs)..The Clarendon, a. p., $3.50 up
do (M. J. Shea)...Grosvernor, (10th & 5th Av.,) a.p.
do (T. B. Gale).....San Remo, a. p., $3.50 up
Niagara Falls, N. Y..The International, ap., $4
Nyack, N. Y., (nr Nyack).Prospect Hse, a.p., $3 up
Ocean City, N. J. Hotel Brighton, a. p., $2.50 up
Ocean City, Md....Atlantic Hotel, a. p., $3 up
Old Point Comfort, Va. Chamberlin, a. p., $4
Philadelphia.....Continental Hotel, a. p., $3
do New Lafayette Hotel, ep.$1, ap.$3
do .....The Aldine, a. p., $3.50
do ..Hotel Hanover, a. p., $2.50 up
Po'keepsie N. Y...Nelson House, a.p., $3.50 up
do ..Morgan House, a. p., $2.50 and $3
Quebec, Canada..Chateau Frontenac, a. p., $3.50
Richmond, Va.....The Jefferson, a. p., $5 up
Rochester, N. Y...New Osburn House, ap., $2.50
do .....Whitcomb House, a. p., $2 up
Saratoga Spr'gs, Grand Union Htl, e.p. $4 up
do United States Hotel, a.p., $5
Saybrook Point, Conn. .Fenwick Hall, a.p. $3
So. Nyack, N. Y...The Tappan Zee, a. p., $3
Sp'g Lake B'h, N.J..Monmouth House, a. p., $4
St. Louis, Mo., (Firep't) Southern Htl, ap. $3 to $5
do (Fire-proof)..The St. Nicholas, e.p., $2
Syracuse, N. Y. Yates Hotel, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $4
Thousand Islands, N. Y..Murray Hill, a.p., $4
Washington, D. C....Arlington Hotel, a. p. $5
do Hotel Normandie, e. p. $2, a. p. $5
do .....The Raleigh, e. p., $1.50
Watch Hill, R. I..Watch Hill House, a. p., $4
do .....Ocean House, a. p., $4 to $5
do .....Larkin House, a. p., $4
do (A.S.Amer)..Pilmpton House, a.p., $3 to $4
do .....Atlantic House, a. p., $3 to $4
Westerly, R. I. Dixon House, a.p., $2.50 to $3.50

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
FROM NEW-YORK.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cab. $90 & upward; II. cab., $60; round trip, $110.
Lahn, Tu., Jy 7, 10 AM|Spree, Tu., Jy 28, 10 AM
Havel, Tu., Jy 14, 10 AM|Lahn, Tu., Aug. 4, 10 AM
Trave, Tu., Jy 21, 10 AM|Havel, Tu., Aug. 11, 10 AM
CHERBOURG, PARIS, BREMEN.
Saale, Sat., Jy 11, 10 AM|Aller, Sat., Jy 25, 10 AM
Kaiser, Sat., Aug. 1, 10 AM|Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Fulda, Tu., Jy 14, 10 AM|Kaiser, July 28, 10 AM
Ems, July 11, 10

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

FINAL ACCOUNTING OF THE ATCHISON RECEIVERSHIP.

Report of Receivers Walker and McCook Made Public Yesterday—It Has Already Been Approved by the Court—The Total Expenditures Under the Receivership Amounted to $16,866,681, All of Which Is Accounted For.

Aldace F. Walker and John J. McCook, receivers of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad have completed their report to the Board of Directors, and it was made public yesterday. The receivers surrendered to the new Directors the management of the railroad and property at midnight on Dec. 31, 1895, and their final accounts have been approved by the Special Master and by the court.

During the period of the receivership, the receivers controlled directly the operations of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad proper, 4,582.12 miles, and indirectly they controlled the remaining lines of the present Atchison system, including the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé, Southern California, Sonora and New-Mexico, and Arizona Railroad Companies, 1,899.37 miles, making 6,481.49 miles in all. Receiver Walker was President of the corporations which operated the last named lines, respectively.

While the foregoing is the mileage of the present Atchison system, the so-called system mileage during the receivership embraced for a time certain other short branches, for which independent receiverships were subsequently created. The same persons were also for a time receivers of the St. Louis and San Francisco, Atlantic and Pacific, and Colorado Midland Roads.

The income and expenditures of the receivers of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé (4,582.12 miles) during the period from Dec. 23, 1894, to Dec. 31, 1895, inclusive, were as follows:

INCOME.

Gross earnings	$42,248,912.19
Operating expenses	32,976,089.09
Net earnings from operations	9,272,823.10
Received from Atchison Railroad Company:	
Cash and accounts receivable	2,988,264.50
Fuel, material, supplies, &c.	1,028,807.90
Other prior assets, (net)	377,003.43
Total	$4,393,881.83
Received from various system lines, (net remittances)	876,224.53
Income from investments, (coal and land companies, etc.)	594,075.23
Temporary loans from Joint Executive Reorganization Committee	1,665,951.78
Total to be accounted for	16,802,956.47

EXPENDITURES.

Taxes	$2,263,855.30	
Rental, tracks, and terminals	581,460.06	
Rental, locomotives, and cars	62,696.51	
Interest and discount	146,601.20	8,054,113.67
Property expenditures:		
Construction, &c.	$43,861.58	
Improvements	1,429,837.44	
Equipment	31,835.16	1,505,534.18
Profit and loss—depreciation in material and accounts charged off as worthless		47,461.71
Payments for Atchison obligations, including pay rolls, vouchers, and accounts, prior Western bills payable, claims, and other prior liabilities		7,019,396.99
Payment account principal and interest syndicate loan		655,769.94
Payment for bonds and coupons:		
Equipment trust series "A" sinking fund		750,000.00
Interest on first mortgage bonds		739,305.00
Coupons and interest on other securities		2,181,281.61
Advances to auxiliary companies, (net)		312,332.17
Contributions to Mojave rental		443,412.52
Miscellaneous items paid		131,035.08
Sundry items for future adjustment		27,039.00
Total expenditures		$16,866,681.87
Balance of current liabilities in excess of current assets taken over by Atchison Company		63,725.40
Total accounted for		$16,802,956.47

The receivers did a great deal of necessary construction work, in the way of replacing bridges, improving roadbed, &c., which accounts for the high operating expenses.

Street Railway Red Book.

The annual street railway "Red Book," published by the Street Railway Publishing Company as a supplement to The Street Railway Journal, has just been issued for the current year. It is a large and handsome volume, and contains a number of elaborate and useful maps. It also contains the financial reports of 927 operating companies, 185 leased companies, and 306 new corporations, as against 978 operating companies, 191 leased companies, and 387 new corporations given in the edition for 1895. The municipal statistics of nearly 700 cities and towns have been revised and brought up to date by the Mayors or other officials of the various cities, and are conveniently grouped in this book. Great care has been observed as to accuracy in all the information set forth, and the volume has justly come to be regarded as an authority on all matters pertaining to street railroads.

Scheme to Avoid Paying Postage.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The Postmaster General recently discovered a clever scheme on the part of certain railroads to avoid postage on mail matter intended for officials of railroads and their employes by an interchange of mail between roads carried by the baggage masters in large envelopes. The scheme was worked principally in New-York.

New-York City, Buffalo, and other terminal points exchanged mail matter, thus avoiding postage. The outcome of the discovery was a communication sent by the department to railroad officials stating that the Revised Statutes forbid regular post-route roads carrying mails other than in regular mail cars, except when all letters were inclosed in stamped envelopes.

Rush of Travel on the Erie.

There was an uncommon rush of passenger traffic on the Erie Railroad yesterday and last evening. Each one of the regular trains went out in two sections, and the special half-holiday schedule was in operations as well as the regular schedule. Ferryboats and stations were packed with people during the afternoon, and extra ticket sellers were pressed into service in order to facilitate the movement of the unceasing stream of humanity. A party of 200 excursionists left last evening for Niagara Falls, and a private party of about 150 also started for Chautauqua Lake on one of the evening trains.

Canadian Pacific's Agreement.

One of the Joint Traffic Association Presidents said yesterday that the agreement entered into last Thursday by President Van Horne of the Canadian Pacific Railway with the Joint Traffic Association was limited to six months, and was terminable upon notice of thirty days if the Canadian Pacific found that the agreement did not operate to its advantage.

Railroad Men and Matters.

—In the Supreme Judicial Court, before Judge Knowlton, in Boston, the case of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company vs. The Blackstone Valley Street Railway Company (which is a petition for a writ of certiorari to review proceedings of the Board of Railroad Commissioners, who authorized the street railway to cross the tracks of the Consolidated Road in Millbury) was yesterday continued until Tuesday.

—H. C. Duval, the widely known private secretary to President Depew of the New-York Central, sails on the steamship Paris with his family to-day. It has been Mr. Duval's custom for many years to spend his Summer vacation in Europe, and, although the greater portion of the time is spent in a restful, homelike retreat, Mr. Duval is capable of "doing" Paris, London, or Berlin without a guidebook.

—E. H. Barto has been appointed Traveling Passenger Agent of the Erie Railroad, with headquarters at the Chambers Street station, in this city. Mr. Barto has been in the Erie's passenger department here for six years, and has faithfully earned his promotion.

—Surveys are being made and the right of way is being secured for the Cleveland and Southwestern Road between Cleveland and the western line of Ohio. Thomas H. Beer of Bucyrus is President.

—A dispatch from Decatur, Mich., says that the Directors of the St. Joseph Valley Railway have decided to extend the road at once from Baden Springs to Benton Harbor.

—Receiver C. W. Smith of the Atlantic and Pacific has removed his headquarters from Albuquerque, New-Mexico, to Chicago. D. A. Sweet, agent for the receiver, remains in Albuquerque.

—George W. Hibbard, who has been acting General Passenger Agent of the Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic, has been appointed General Passenger Agent, with headquarters in Marquette, Mich.

—John M. Turner succeeds A. W. Swanitz as General Manager of the New-Orleans and Western Road, a new terminal line in New-Orleans. Mr. Turner was formerly with the Illinois Central.

—All work of construction on the Tennessee Central has been suspended for lack of money. Receiver C. O. Godley has been in the East endeavoring to raise the necessary funds.

—J. B. Rumsey of Oswayo, Penn., has commenced construction work at Rexville, N. Y., on the northern extension of the New-York and Pennsylvania.

—Extensive terminal improvements will be made by the Chesapeake and Ohio in Richmond under authority of the Common Council of that city.

—James Murdock was elected President of the Lafayette and Monon Railroad at the annual meeting in Lafayette, Ind., a few days ago.

—S. G. Cassetry of Evansville, Ind., has succeeded Francis H. Willard as General Agent of the Peoria, Decatur and Evansville Road.

—Stockholders of the West Virginia and Pittsburg Railroad will hold their annual meeting in Weston, West Va., on Aug. 11.

—Extensive improvements will be made this Summer on the Mosehead Lake Division of the Bangor and Aroostook Railroad.

—Six new locomotives for the Georgia and Alabama Railroad are building at the Richmond Locomotive Works.

—According to The Railroad Gazette, the principal railroad lines are in the market for 10,000 new cars.

—Philip Allen has been appointed Superintendent of the Kalamazoo Division of the Lake Shore Railroad.

—The Lackawanna management is about to negotiate for the purchase of 1,200 new cars.

BOARDERS WANTED.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

37th ST., 150 AND 162 EAST.—Kept by Virginians; permanent or transient guests; excellent table; references exchanged.

32d ST., 34-38 WEST, SECOND DOOR FROM Imperial Hotel.—Elegantly furnished rooms; private bath; excellent table.

43d ST., 20 EAST.—Large, fine, second floor room; also hall rooms; board optional; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

17th ST., 50 WEST.—Cool, neatly furnished single and double rooms, with or without board; refined.

22D ST., 12 WEST.—Large and small furnished rooms; permanent or transient; Southerners accommodated.

22d ST., 41 EAST.—Large and small rooms, with board; Summer prices; seen day or evening.

31st ST., 28 WEST; ALSO 56 WEST 33d St.—Large and small rooms; parlor suite; moderate.

122d ST., 12 WEST.—Large and small furnished rooms; permanent or transient; Southerners accommodated.

EXCURSIONS.

Long Island Railroad's Great Excursion Routes TO THE SEA.

Manhattan Beach.
Leave Foot of 34th St., E. R.,
Daily, except Sunday, 5:50, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, and half hourly from 1:10 to 10:40 P. M. Additional train Race Days C. I. J. C., 12:40 P. M. Sundays, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10, 12:10, and half hourly from 1:10 to 10:10 P. M. Exc. Tickets 40 cents.

WHITEHALL ST., via Bay Ridge, daily, except Sunday, hourly from 8:10 A. M. to 1:10 P. M., 1:30, 2:10, 2:30, 3:10, 3:30, 4:10, 4:30, 5:10, 5:30, 6:10, 6:30, 7:10, 7:30, 8:10, 8:30, 9:10 P. M. Saturdays only 12:40. Additional trains Race Days C. I. J. C., 12:30 P. M., 1:30 P. M. Sundays hourly from 8:10 to 11:10 A. M., and half hourly from 12:10 to 2:10 P. M., 2:30, 3:10, 3:30, and every half hour from 4:10 to 7:10, 8:10, 9:10 P. M. Exc. Tickets 45 cents.

Coney Island.
Brooklyn Bridge.
Through trains from B'klyn Terminus, B'klyn Bridge, via B'klyn Elevated and P. P. & C. I. R. R.
Lv. B'klyn Bridge July 4 and Sunday 8:18, 8:48, 9:43, 10:18, and half hourly from 10:53 A. M. to 12:53, and every ten minutes from 1:03 to 10:53 P. M.
Exc. Tickets 20 cents, including Elevated Fare, on sale at all B. E. R. R. stations.

Culver Route.
Leave foot of WHITEHALL ST., New-York, daily, except Sunday, at 8:10, 9:10, 10:10, 10:40, and every twenty minutes from 11:10 A. M. to 11:10 P. M. Sundays 9:10, and half hourly from 10:10 A. M. to 2:10 P. M., 2:30, 3:10, 3:30, and every half hour from 4:10 to 9:40, 10:20 P. M. Exc. Tickets 25 cents.

Rockaway Beach.
VIA N. Y. AND ROCKAWAY BEACH R. R.
Trains leave Long Island City daily, except Sunday, 6:45, 8:10, 9:20, 11:05 A. M.; 12:30, 1:35, 2:35, 3:40, 4:35, 5:35, 6:40, 7:30, 8:20, 9:20 P. M. Saturdays 2:05, 3:05, 9:50 P. M. Extra trains, July 4 only, 7:45, 10:35, 11:35 A. M.; 1:04, 1:53, 2:12, 3:05, 4:03, 6:02, 7:00, 8:40, 9:35, 9:55, 10:30 P. M. Sundays 7:10, 8:30, 9:30, 10:20, 10:50, 11:20, 11:50 A. M., 12:20, 1:00, 1:25, 1:50, 2:15, 2:35, 2:50, 3:20, 3:50, 4:20, 5:10, 6:10, 6:35, 7:00, 7:25, 7:55, 8:15, 8:40, 9:05, 9:30, 10:25 P. M.

THE PEOPLE'S PLAYGROUND.
GLEN ISLAND
A delightful sail on fast-going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage, rare plants and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie, magnificent aviary, mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all FREE. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." "The Dairy." Bathing, bathing facilities, bowling, and billiards.
TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE.
Cortlandt St. Pier, 9, 10, 11 A. M.; 12 M.; 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 5:15 P. M.; foot 65th St., Brooklyn, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 A. M.; 12:30, 1:30, 2:30, 3:30 P. M., East 23d St., 9:45, 10:45, 11:45 A. M.; 12:45, 1:45, 2:45, 3:45, 5:45 P. M.; LEAVE GLEN ISLAND, 11 A. M., for 23d St., and Cortlandt St., 12 M., 1:00 P. M., for 65th St. only; 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 P. M., for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.
EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Includes Admission to all Attractions.

ERIE RAILROAD.
EVERY SUNDAY.
SHOHOLA GLEN
in the Blue Mountains, one hundred and seven miles from New-York, on the banks of the beautiful Delaware River; 1,000 feet above the sea.
$1.00 ROUND TRIP. $1.00.
First express train leaves West 23d St. 8:35 A. M. and Chambers St. 9:00; Jersey City 9:15 A. M.
Second express train leaves West 23d St. 9:25 A. M. and Chambers St. 9:30 A. M.; Jersey City 9:45 A. M.
Returning leave Shohola 5 P. M. and 6:10 P. M.
GREENWOOD LAKE GLENS
75c. "ROUND TRIP." 75c.
Special express train leaves West 23d St. 9:40 A. M.; Chambers St. 9:45 A. M.; Jersey City 10:00 A. M. Choice of two express trains returning. Leave Glens 5:20 P. M. or 7:23 P. M.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE,
Grand Daily Excursion, (Except Sunday,)
Including 4th of July,
by PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS, "NEW-YORK" and "ALBANY," From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)...8 A. M. " New-York, Desbrosses St. Pier...8:40 " " New-York, West 22d St. Pier.....9 " Returning, due in New-York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

CONEY ISLAND.
SEA BEACH ROUTE.
Boats leave foot Whitehall St., terminus elevated and Broadway railroads, at 7:10, 8:10, 9:10, 10:10, 11:10, 11:40 A. M., and half hourly until 9:10 P. M. Sundays, frequent service all day. Last returning Sunday train 1:00 A. M. by Brooklyn Bridge.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

GRAND EXCURSION, 4TH JULY, TO NEW-HAVEN.
Daylight Sail on Long Island Sound Eastward
And
Moonlight Sail Homeward.
Steamer Richard Peck will leave Pier 25 East River 9:30 A. M., arriving at New-Haven 1:45 P. M.
Returning, leave New-Haven 12:30 midnight, arriving back in New-York 5 A. M. Sunday, affording a visit of 10 hours in the beautiful CITY OF ELMS.
EXCURSION ONE DOLLAR.

FOURTH OF JULY AFTERNOON EXCURSION TO WEST POINT.
STEAMER MARY POWELL
Leaves West 22d St. at 2 P. M., arriving at West Point at 4:30 P. M., returning on any of West Shore Railroad trains. This will give passengers ample time to see Cadets in Camp, Dress Parade, &c. Fare for the round trip $1.00. Returning by Hudson River Railroad, $1.50.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW-YORK—Long Island.

Manhattan Beach,
MANHATTAN AND ORIENTAL.
The Finest Hotels on the Atlantic Coast.
See Time Table, Excursion Column.

LONG BEACH
HOTEL AND COTTAGES,
NOW OPEN FOR SEASON 1896.
On the Ocean Beach, 28 miles from New-York. UNDER ENTIRELY NEW MANAGEMENT. Excellent Surf Bathing, Fishing, Boating, &c. Liberal Management; Reasonable Rates; Frequent Trains, L. I. R. R.
LONG BEACH ASSOCIATION,
GEORGE MURRAY, Manager.

A NATURAL SUMMER RESORT.
COUNTRY AND SEASHORE COMBINED.
PROSPECT HOUSE
AND COTTAGES,
BAY SHORE, LONG ISLAND.
Beautiful location on Great South Bay, opposite Fire Island and inlet to ocean; one hour from New-York; boating, bathing, fishing, sailing; fine roads and interesting drives; select family hotel receives 400 guests; full orchestra; highest class appointments; rates reasonable. Send for descriptive pamphlet. NOW OPEN.
FRANK M. ROGERS, Proprietor.

THE ARVERNE,
Arverne by the Sea.
NOW OPEN.
Thirty Minutes from Long Island City.
ARTHUR R. WOOD.

HOTEL NEW POINT,
AMITYVILLE, L. I., 30 miles from New-York. Now open. Handsomest and coolest hotel on Great South Bay FACING THE OCEAN; LARGE ADDITION HAS RECENTLY BEEN ERECTED; rooms with private baths; electric lights. SPECIAL RATES FOR YOUNG MEN. Good roads for bicycling, man in attendance; accommodations for 40 horses. Terms reasonable.
E. HATHAWAY.

SUMMER HOMES ON LONG ISLAND.
"Summer Homes," a book describing hotels and boarding houses on Long Island, free upon application at 113, 192, 950, and 1,313 Broadway, New-York; at 333 Fulton St., Brooklyn Eagle Summer Bureau, and Flatbush Av. Station, L. I. R. R., Brooklyn; or send two (2) cents in stamps to H. M. SMITH, Traffic Manager, L. I. R. R. Long Island City, New-York

DAHLMAN'S WHITE HOUSE,
Arverne, L. I., Box 106; special season rates; elegant rooms, grounds, unexcelled cuisine. Branch, 178 Lexington Av., accommodates visitors.

ARVERNE-BY-THE-SEA.
THE BREAKERS,
(formerly EDGEWATER COTTAGES;) on the beach; magnificent sea view; convenient to station; stable; extensive alterations and newly refitted.

National Hotel, Canarsie.
Geo. A. Schmitt's new palatial Hotel, Restaurant, Bowling Alleys, and Billiard Parlors. Dancing 2 to 11 P. M. Positively the leading Canarsie resort.

CENTRAL HOTEL,
Sea Side Station, Rockaway Beach, L. I. Board by day or week. Fine carrousel, bowling alley, restaurant, liquors, and cigars. WM. E. MEISSNER.

THE VICTORIA.
LARCHMONT-ON-THE-SOUND.
Open until Oct. 1st.
J. ALONZO NUTTER, Manager.

CENTRAL HOTEL AND CARROUSEL,
Seaside, Rockaway; fine restaurant, liquors, and cigars; finest resort at Rockaway; bowling alley; board by day or week. WM. E. MEISSNER.

The Clarendon, Bath Beach, L. I.
Bay 13th St., near beach; first-class; now open; also cottage rooms; bathing, fishing; reasonable.

OCEAN HOTEL, CONEY ISLAND.
Large verandas; beach front; good table, European plan; desirable resort for families; rooms $5-$7 week. F. HEMBERGER, Manager.

NEW-YORK—Saratoga.

POPULAR PRICES.
GRAND UNION HOTEL
Saratoga Springs.
Transient Rates $4 per day and upward.
Special Terms per week and season.
WOOLLEY & GERRANS, Proprietors.

White Sulphur Springs Hotel
and Steamboat Line, Saratoga Lake, Saratoga Springs, N. Y. Famous for its fish and game dinners. Book of views mailed free.
T. C. LUTHER, Prop.

WORDEN'S HOTEL,
SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.
Open year round. Elevator, steam heat. Rates, $3 per day. W. W. WORDEN, Prop.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.
UNITED STATES HOTEL.
Season of 1896. Open June 15 to October 1.
TOMPKINS, GAGE & PERRY.

NEW-YORK—Catskill Mountains.

Hotel Kaaterskill,
Now Open.
Kaaterskill Mountain,
Kaaterskill Park,
Kaaterskill Lake,
Kaaterskill Falls.
Four Hours from New-York.
EVERY CONVENIENCE OF A CITY HOTEL. DIRECT RAILROAD ACCESS. ELEVATION 3,000 FEET. LONG-DISTANCE TELEPHONE. For information address
HOTEL KAATERSKILL CO.,
KAATERSKILL POST OFFICE,
GREENE CO., N. Y.

Catskill Mountain Resorts.
A Summer Excursion Book, with map and list of Hotels and Boarding Houses. Send six cents to Albany Day Line, Desbrosses St. Pier.

NEW-YORK—Richfield Springs.

Richfield Springs, N. Y.
TWENTY-SECOND SEASON.
SPRING HOUSE
AND
BATHS
OPEN JUNE 20TH TO OCTOBER.
T. R. PROCTOR.

Richfield Springs, N. Y.
Hotel Earlington,
THE LARGEST, BEST, AND MOST MODERN.

St. James Hotel.
Moderate Rates. First-class in every particular. Illustrated pamphlet on application.
E. M. EARLE & SON,
New-York office: Hotel Bristol, 5th Av. & 42d St.

NEW-YORK—Lake Champlain.

THE ORIGINAL
HOTEL CHAMPLAIN,
On Lake Champlain, Maquam Bay, Vermont. Open from June to October. Good boating and fishing. Table supplied with fresh vegetables, milk, butter, eggs, etc., from hotel farm. Accessible via R. R. and steamboat. Sanitary plumbing. Newly decorated throughout. For illustrated circular address
C. F. SMITH, Swanton, Vt.

This is the Problem in Advertising a Summer Hotel.
Choose your advertising medium as you choose your guests. There is not a Hotel man in this country who would not be glad to fill his Hotel with TIMES readers. TIMES readers can only be reached by advertising in THE TIMES.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW-YORK—Adirondacks.

LAKE PLACID and SARANAC LAKE.
Through trains, with Wagner cars, leave Grand Central Station at
7:50 A. M. & 6:25 P. M.
for Lake Placid and Saranac Lake, via Utica or Plattsburgh.

HOTEL CHILDWOLD, CHILDWOLD PARK, WM. F. INGOLD,—Leave New-York, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 5:26 P. M. and 6:45 A. M.

SARANAC LAKE.
ALGONQUIN, JOHN HARDING, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—Leave New-York, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:45 P. M. and 7:10 A. M., via Chateaugay, 11:05 A. M.
HOTEL AMPERSAND, C. M. EATON, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—Leave New-York, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:45 P. M. and 7:10 A. M., via Chateaugay, 11:05 A. M.
HOTEL DEL MONTE, Leave N. Y. 7:50 A. M. 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:45 P. M., 7:10 A. M., via Chateaugay, 11:05 A. M.
RIVERSIDE INN, Lv. N. Y. 7:50 A. M., 6:25 P. M.; ar. 6:45 P. M., 7:10 A. M.

LAKE PLACID.
RUISSEAUMONT, T. E. KRUMBHOLTZ. —Leave N. Y. City 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 7:20 P. M., 7:45 A. M., and, via Chateaugay, 1 P. M.
PAUL SMITH'S, PAUL SMITH HOTEL CO., PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.—Leave New-York City, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:36 P. M. and 5:30 A. M.

WAWBEEK LODGE,
ADIRONDACKS,
(Hotel and Cottages,)
NOW OPEN.
A special rate to holders of N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Adirondack excursion tickets week of July 4. One hour delightful sail on lake from Saranac Inn station or ride by good road one hour from Tupper Lake station. Write or telegraph for rooms. Western Union and Postal Telegraph.
URIAH WELCH,
Wawbeek, Adirondack Mountains, N. Y.

ADIRONDACKS.
THE ANTLERS,
On Raquette Lake.
Now open until Oct. 15th. The most naturally attractive lake in the Adirondacks; in the heart of the wilderness; good boating and bathing; the best fishing and hunting; beautiful walks; charming scenery; cottages of from two to eight rooms for rent; special reduced rates until July 15th and for the season. Address
C. H. BENNETT, Prop.

TAYLOR HOUSE
AND 15 COTTAGES,
ON SCHROON LAKE,
One of the finest locations in the Adirondacks; pure spring water; electric lights, good fishing and hunting; open from June 1 to Oct. 1. For illustrated book of mountains, lake, and branch, address C. F. TAYLOR & SON, P. O., Taylor's-on-Schroon, N. Y.

THE ALGONQUIN
AND COTTAGES,
ON LOWER SARANAC LAKE.—Recent improvements include electric lighting. Open June 1st. Pamphlet and terms on application to JOHN HARDING, Algonquin, N. Y., or FRED. H. SCOFIELD, Metropolitan Building, Madison Square, N. Y.

UPPER CHATEAUGAY LAKE.
THE CHATEAUGAY.
Superb scenic location. Elevation, 1,350 feet. Absolutely no hay fever. All out-of-door sports. Terms moderate. Circulars and information at "SCOFIELD'S," 1 Madison Av., N. Y., or C. W. BACKUS, Merrill, N. Y.

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Adirondack Mountains, Lower Saranac Lake, N. Y.; 1,800 feet above sea level; rooms large and light; cuisine and service first class. For descriptive circular, &c., address HUMPHREYS & WILLARD, Props.

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NEW-YORK—Lake George.

THE LAKE HOUSE.
The finest hotel in the Adirondacks. White waiters, electric lights, ballroom, billiard room, bowling alley, baseball ground, dirt tennis courts, &c. W. W. BROWN, Lessee and Proprietor, Lake George, N. Y.

HUNDRED ISLAND HOUSE,
Lake George. Open June to October. Thoroughly refitted and refurnished. Send for descriptive circular. HENRY E. NICHOLS, Manager.

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Lake George. Superbly located. Open June 8 to Oct. 1. Terms, $12 to $21 a week. A. H. RUSSELL, Proprietor.

THE HILLSIDE HOUSE,
Hague, N. Y. Opens June 1. Rates, $8 to $10. Superb location on high ground. JOHN McCLANATHAN.

GLEN LAKE HOUSE,
Near Lake George. Dry mountain air. Beautiful scenery. All amusements. Excellent cuisine. Moderate rates. S. T. Birdsall, Prop., Glen Lake, N. Y.

TROUT HOUSE, HAGUE, N. Y.—New addition of 14 rooms; boating, bathing, fishing; lawn tennis; livery. C. H. WHEELER, Prop.

HOTEL UNCAS, LAKE GEORGE, Silver Bay, N. Y.—Everything new. References. SMITH SEXTON, Proprietor.

NEW-YORK—Miscellaneous.

MIZZEN TOP HOTEL,
QUAKER HILL, DUTCHESS CO., N. Y.,
Two hours from New-York by Harlem R. R. A first-class family hotel. Opens June 20; 1,200 feet elevation.
N. S. HOWE.....Proprietor
Post Office and R. R. Station, Pawling, N. Y.

SHARON SPRINGS, N.Y.
PAVILION HOTEL Open June 16.
EUROPEAN APPLICATIONS OF SULPHUR WATER, INHALATION, BATHS, & DOUCHES FOR RHEUMATISM, CATARRH, SKIN DISEASES
Pamphlets, list of houses, and prices gratis.
JOHN H. GARDNER & SON.

WEDEMEYER'S PARK HOTEL,
(opposite Park,) Stapleton, S. I.
A delightfully cool and agreeable spot during the Summer. Very convenient to city. Low fares. Pleasant sail of 20 minutes up the bay. Table first-class. Terms reasonable. Write for particulars. H. W. WEDEMEYER, Prop.

"SUMMER HOMES AND TOURS," A BEAUtifully illustrated book, list of over 3,000 Summer hotels and boarding houses along the Hudson, in Catskill Mountains, and Northern New-York. Send 8 cents in stamps to H. B. JAGOE, General Eastern Passenger Agent, West Shore R. R., 363 Broadway, New-York, or free upon application.

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Forbes House, Morris Cove, Ct.
The Forbes House, renovated, refurnished, good table, cool, pleasant rooms; prettiest bay in Connecticut; $12 up. GILLERN & QUINN, Proprs.

NINIGRET HOUSE, NIANTIC, CONN.—Largest hotel, Crescent Beach. First-Class. Water front. Bathing, fishing. Beautiful views L. I. Sound. $10-$15 week.

MAINE.

HOTEL ALBRACCA, York Harbor, Maine.
OPENS JUNE 20.
Finest location on the coast. Send for circular.
ELIAS BAKER, Prop.

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HOWLAND HOTEL,
LONG BRANCH, N. J.
NOW OPEN.
Rates, $17.50 to $25.00 per week.
D. J. SPRAGUE.

LONG BRANCH.
UNITED STATES HOTEL.
NOW OPEN.
Baths and modern conveniences; reasonable rates; descriptive and illustrated booklet.
J. C. VAN CLEAF, Prop.

NEW-JERSEY—Atlantic City.

San Marcos Hotel, Atlantic City, N. J.—Open all year. All conveniences. Elevator; sun parlor; near the beach; $2.50 per day; elegant and modern. A. ORLIEB.

NEW-JERSEY—Asbury Park.

ASBURY PARK, N. J.
COLEMAN HOUSE,
Directly on the beach. OPENS JUNE 25. New passenger elevator. For rates, diagrams, and information address
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HOTEL BRUNSWICK,
ASBURY PARK, N. J.
Directly on the Beach. The leading hotel in every respect. Elevator. MORGAN & PARSONS.

ATALANTA HOTEL. Ocean front; passenger elevator; now open. WM. APPLEGATE, Prop.

NEW-JERSEY—Miscellaneous.

LAKE HOPATCONG.
HOTEL BRESLIN.
ONE AND ONE-HALF HOURS FROM NEW-YORK. Electric lights throughout; elevator; bathing, boating, fishing, &c. For illustrated circular address W. L. WALDEN, Prop., Mt. Arlington, N. J.
MACADAMIZED CYCLING ROADS.

SEWAREN HOUSE, SEWAREN, N. J.
Now open; delightfully situated on Staten Island Sound; new management; excellent appointments. G. C. AUSTIN, Proprietor.

PENNSYLVANIA.

THE KITTATINNY,
DELAWARE WATER GAP, PENN.
The varied attractions to be found here, combining both mountain and water scenery, making it one of the most desirable resorts in the country. Hotel with all the modern appointments, including elevator; rooms en suite, with bath, steam heat, &c., Send for booklet.
W. A. BRODHEAD & SONS.

VERMONT.

GREEN MOUNTAINS.
THE NEW WALLINGFORD,
Wallingford, Vt. Nine miles south of Rutland, on B. & R. R. R. Time from Boston, via Rutland, 6 hours; from New-York, 6½ hours. Write for illustrated book. Special rates for families. J. HENRY OTIS, Proprietor.

VIRGINIA.

VIRGINIA HOT SPRINGS.
OPEN ALL THE YEAR.
2,500 Feet Elevation in the Hot Springs Valley
ON CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RY.
No Infectious or Contagious Diseases Treated.
Special Pullman for the Springs leaves Pennsylvania Station, New-York, 5:20 P. M., Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, and arrives Hot Springs 9:10 next morning. Pullman Sleeper New-York to Covington, Va., and Buffet Parlor Car Covington to Hot Springs daily. Dining Car from New-York.
Most wonderful waters in America for the cure of Rheumatism, Gout, and Nervous Troubles. Bathhouse under advisory supervision of resident physicians of character and recognized ability, and experience with the waters.
Address FRED STERRY, Manager, Hot Springs Bath Co., Va.
For circulars and information apply to F. H. SCOFIELD, No. 1 Madison Av.
Excursion tickets on sale at C. & O. Offices, 362 and 1,823 Broadway and offices Pennsylvania R. R.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ALL ARE ACCORDED A CORDIAL INVITATION to services at Central Metropolitan Temple, 7th Av. and 14th St., Sunday, 10:30, Holy Communion, administered by pastors. 11, sermon, Rev. S. P. Cadman; juvenile choir. 3:30, patriotic service; appropriate music. 7:30, organ recital; song service; Mr. Cadman, preacher. Services every night; the public invited. This auditorium, which is one of the coolest in the city, will be open every night throughout the Summer. Bright, brief talks; musical programme. Tonight, patriotic concert. Sittings free.

AT 22D ST. BAPTIST CHURCH, (CORNER Lexington Av.,) Rev. W. B. Bosworth, Pastor.—Preaching 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Song service 7:30 P. M. Welcome.

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 38th St.—Service at 11 A. M. Rev. Axel H. Frish will preach.

BRICK CHURCH,
Fifth Avenue and 37th Street,
Henry van Dyke, Pastor.
Services Sunday, 5th inst., at 11 A. M.
Rev. George D. Egbert of Cornwall, N. Y., will preach.
Weekly evening service Wednesday at 8 o'clock.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH, CORner 34th St. and Broadway.—Rev. E. F. Williams, D. D., of Chicago will preach; services at 11 and 8.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WEST 57th St., Between Broadway and 7th Av., Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M., by the Rev. James O. Murray, D. D., of Princeton. Christian Endeavor Monday evening at 8.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, HARlem.—First Church, 121st St., near 8d Av., Rev. J. Elmendorf, D. D., Pastor.—Church closed during July. Second Church, 123d St. and Lenox Av.—Rev. Wm. J. Harsha, D. D., Pastor, preaches at 10:30 A. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 29th ST. and 5th Ave.—Rev. John Lewis Clark will preach at 11 A. M.; topic, "The Macedonian Call." Rev. J. F. Carson, D. D., of Brooklyn at 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, WEST End Ave. and 77th St.—Rev. Wesley Reid Davis, D. D., of Washington will preach at 11 A. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 48th St. and 5th Ave.—Church closed; will reopen first Sunday in August.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 2d AVE. and 7th St.—Rev. Henry J. Scudder will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

FOURTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORNER 22D ST.
REV. JOHN R. DAVIES, D. D., PASTOR.
PUBLIC WORSHIP AT 11 A. M. AND 8 P. M.
REV. ARTHUR T. PIERSON, D. D., WILL PREACH.
WEDNESDAY EVENING PRAYER MEETING AT 8.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 55th St., Rev. John Hall, D. D., Pastor.—Services Sunday, 5th inst., at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. The Rev. James McLeod, D. D., of Scranton, Penn., is expected to officiate.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5th AV. and 12th St., Howard Duffield, D. D., Pastor.
OPEN ALL SUMMER.
Rev. John S. McIntosh, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST, WASHINGTON Square South, Edward Judson.—Preaching, 10:45 A. M., by Rev. James M. Bruce, and 7:30 P. M. by the pastor; seats free. Strangers welcome. Church open and pastor at home all Summer.

MADISON AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN Church.—Rev. George Whitefield Mead preaches 11 and 8. Evening, "Our Country;" special music; every Wednesday 8 P. M., study of Sunday school lesson. Seats free.

PARK AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, corner of 86th St., will remain open for all regular services through the Summer, and gives a hearty welcome to all.

AID OF POLICE IS NEEDED

WHAT SUPT. HENKEL SAYS OF CLEARING VESEY STREET.

Would Remove Obstructions from the Sidewalks if the Bureau of Incumbrances Men Were Properly Supported—Law Not Easy to Enforce When Violators Are Not Called to Account—Laxness Still to be Observed in Various Districts.

Superintendent William Henkel of the Bureau of Incumbrances, in the Department of Public Works, said yesterday that he would clear the sidewalks of obstructions in Vesey Street, and give the public free and unobstructed passage through that thoroughfare if he could get the co-operation of the police.

"The position of THE NEW-YORK TIMES in this matter," he said, "is wholly right. There is no doubt whatever of the law. Outdoor business, even within the stoop line, is clearly illegal. But the enforcement of the law has not been easy. We have removed obstructions in Vesey Street, but as soon as our raid ended the old offenders came out again, and the police let them stay there. I believe we disposed of people who were selling along the curb, but the stoop-line men have always returned.

"If the police chose, these men could be driven indoors with their business. Our force of men is very small. We cannot stand guard over a block, because we must attend to complaints in all parts of the city. The police can do great service in this line by preventing renewed violation of the law after we have stopped it. Threats of arrest would be sufficient.

"Far from helping us, the police seem to encourage violations. They certainly permit them everywhere, when a word would stop them. In our efforts to clear one of the down-town sidewalks recently, a police officer actually interfered. He said we ought to let alone the man we were raiding, because he thought a neighboring sidewalk display more offensive. Our men had to invite him abruptly to go about his business in order that we might attend to our work."

Mr. Henkel said the work of the bureau had been hampered by the collection of revenue from venders around and near Washington Market. He had in his desk several receipts for fees paid to the Market Collectors. These receipts had been produced when their holders were raided for obstructing the streets and sidewalks. The bureau had not felt justified in confiscating the goods of persons who held city receipts. Raids would be undertaken vigorously, he said, in the market and other crowded streets, if an order were issued to the police to keep open for the exclusive use of the public streets and sidewalks once cleared by the bureau.

Retail business proceeded as lively as ever yesterday on the Vesey Street sidewalks. No on attempted to interfere. In the wholesale grocery produce, and commission districts the improvement heretofore noted continued. Yet, there were many cases of gross violations, indicating that the time has probably arrived for more frequent than admonitory police inspection of the nuisances. Very few arrests would probably bring all grabbers of public property to their senses.

The police act as if they had gone the rounds once for form and had then tipped the wink that no more would be heard of the matter. If Inspector Cortright would send a strange detective down town to see how the police are treating obstructions that remain, the detective's report would probably be quite as interesting as anything he will be likely to hear from Capt. Cross on the subject. Capt. Cross's men applied to their inspection the zeal that attends fresh work under spur. Much was done at first, which does not seem to have been either undone or followed up. The district looks better than it has in years, but if there has been any improvement in the last three days, evidence of it is not apparent to the casual observer.

The most careless cannot fail to see in the produce district sidewalks whose use is yet habitually and continuously monopolized by illegal obstructions.

SAYS LAWTON SPAT IN HER FACE.

Mrs. Henrietta Beebe Lawton Sues for Separation.

Henrietta Beebe Lawton, who as well as her husband is well known in musical circles, has brought an action for separation from William H. Lawton, charging him with cruel and inhuman treatment. She has also brought suit to restrain her husband from interfering with her property, and Justice Andrews, in the Supreme Court, yesterday granted a temporary injunction restraining Lawton from interfering with the property 144 West Forty-eighth Street, in which he claims a third interest, and also from making any disposition of the country house in Chester, N. Y., which Mrs. Lawton built in 1891.

They were married in 1886. Miss Beebe was a choir singer and teacher and had an income of $5,000 a year. She lived with her mother, and had saved $50,000, which she had in bank when she married.

She says that her husband kicked her, spat in her face, and threatened to kill her. He took a dislike to her mother, and once at table said in the old lady's presence:

"Your mother must get out of here; I will not have death sitting at my table."

This, Mrs. Lawton says, so shocked her mother that she became sick and died shortly after.

Other acts of cruelty are set up. She says that under threats of violence she was compelled to sign a paper giving her husband a one-third interest in the Forty-eighth Street property, and also to sign another document that she owed him $10,000. These papers, she says, were obtained under duress and threats of bodily harm.

WHITELEY GAVE $2,500 CASH BAIL.

The Manufacturer Accused of Bribery Booked to Sail for Europe To-day.

Francis Whiteley, a manufacturing plate engraver of 241 Centre Street, residing at 214 North Seventh Street, Newark, N. J., who is accused of having attempted to bribe Gen. W. W. Duffield, Superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, was before United States Commissioner Lyman yesterday.

He waived examination and gave $2,500 cash bail to appear before the Grand Jury in October next. He is booked to sail for Europe to-day on the Lucania.

Mr. Whiteley is seventy years old, and has been providing the United States Government with steel plates of maps for more than twenty years. He has received several testimonials from Washington as to the accuracy of his work.

"There is no doubt that the charges against Mr. Whiteley will be proved groundless," said Lawyer Twombley, Mr. Whiteley's counsel, yesterday afternoon. "There is a matter of personal grudge and rivalry involved."

The Twin Shaft Disaster.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., July 3.—Since 10 o'clock last night there has been little or no change in the situation at the Twin Shaft. Three shifts worked during the night. They are still contending with rock that makes the progress slow. Not more than from six to eight feet have been cut through the flint-like substance. The air in the shaft circulates freely, and there appears to be less evidence of "working." It is learned this morning that dynamite will not be used, owing to the great danger that might follow.

Will Lay a Library Cornerstone.

Mrs. Frank N. Doubleday will lay the cornerstone of the Bay Ridge Free Library at 4 o'clock this afternoon. Addresses will be made by James Dean, President of the Board of Trustees, and George H. Ford. The Rev. Alfred H. Brush, pastor of the New-Utrecht Reformed Church, will offer prayer, and Samuel W. Thomas will read the Declaration of Independence. The public school scholars of Bay Ridge will sing National airs.

Relief for the Sellers of Clothes.

The clothing salesmen of "The Bay," the upper part of Park Row, formerly known as Chatham Street, and Mott, Mulberry, and Baxter Streets, are rejoicing over a great victory, as they have got their employers to sign an agreement that they will close at 7 o'clock in the evening instead of at 9. Only one merchant in the district still refuses to sign the agreement, but they say time will bring him to terms in a little while.

GATHERED ABOUT TOWN.

She was a practical illustration of one of the "How-to-Become-Beautiful" books. She was an Italian woman. She carried her bambino on one arm, on the other two enormous tin pans. On her head was a third and larger pan, and in it three loaves of bread of a size which it is safe to say is seldom seen in this country. They were large enough to attract the attention of a car full of people riding by. They were circular and standing on edge in the big pan. Each one of them must have been as large across as a small tub. They were about eight or ten inches thick, and must have weighed several pounds.

The baby and the pans may have weighed more. The latter were more awkward than heavy. The mother shifted now the pans, and then the baby, bending over to rest the one or the other on her knee to get a better hold. All the time her head was held erect and the burden remained absolutely firm.

It was just the position the beauty books recommended for the cultivation of "a graceful carriage." The result, however, was not more inspiring than the appearance of many of the instructors in the difficult art of how to be beautiful when nature, environment, and heredity have made preparations for another kind of individual.

***

"You don't use the verb 'to get,'" said the professor. "Why not? All our best writers have used it. There are innumerable examples. It is a good Anglo-Saxon expression. The person who objects to it probably thinks a Latin word is more elegant. Such a person would undoubtedly object to 'got.' If you don't say 'got,' you've got to say 'receive.' Got's lots better."

The professor was interested in his subject.

"There is nothing more gruff, unpleasant, or inelegant about 'got' than about 'hot' and 'not,' though, I admit, you have a feeling that way," he said.

***

To the individual interested in the progress of humanity, a bustling city thoroughfare, particularly as exemplified by Lower Broadway, is a delight and a joy forever. But the day before the Fourth there is more joy in it than almost all the rest of the year put together. This is to some extent due to the various nerve distractors in the way of cap snappers and the like, but the tout ensemble makes up the full measure of delight.

Every one was so warm yesterday, and all in something of a hurry! The business men were hurrying to finish their affairs and get away from the city; the mammas were hurrying because it had taken so long to get the hot little children into their clean, starched clothes, and the youth with the racquet strapped to his dress-suit case was hurrying because he could not do anything else in the ecstasy of his pleasant anticipations.

But it is in the progress of the peddlers that the real fun comes in. It was not fun for the cat that one peddler was trying to dispose of. It was a nice little Maltese cat, with a ribbon around its neck. The peddler carried it under his arm, while he led by a string a half-starved, half-grown little greyhound, which stood the continual snap-snapping of caps better than might have been expected. There was the pedestrian with a clock face strapped to his breast, and another to his back, to illustrate the proper time for something, while a gentleman in a white rubber coat was a sort of wandering art exhibit upon two sides of the garment, a foot appearing on a gay-colored background, to advertise the skill of a surgeon for that member. There were all extremes, and the stroller enjoyed it, and the bicycle girl dressed in red, white, and blue, sitting on a bicycle in a window, smiled like a very giddy goddess of liberty, as if she thougnt the fun was all for her.

***

It is hard to believe, but the suburban village youth is jealous. He does not like the city youth who comes to dwell within the territory he has been accustomed to call his own.

Recently in a near-by town he has taken to calling names. No matter how much of an athlete, no matter how sensible the appearance of the city youth, he was a "Willie." The appellation has an innocent sound, but it has qualities which after a time bring into the foreground strong feelings of wrath in the persons to whom it is applied. But in this particular village there was a climax the other evening.

Two of the "Willies" were returning home peacefully on their wheels when of a sudden they were confronted by about a dozen of the suburban youths repeating the now-familiar cry. It was too much. All the Sunday peacefulness departed from the spirits of the cyclists. With one accord they jumped to the ground and remarked with decision in their tones that, Willies or no Willies, there was going to be a fight, and some one was going to be licked then and there.

But no one was, for suddenly the suburban youths had vanished. It may be that this is a "to be continued" story.

***

The men used strong language openly and the women said, "It is a shame," and wrinkled their brows in a way that gave promise of an early crop of wrinkles. She never could be made to tuck in the clothes at the foot of the bed. In broad daylight, when the annoyance looked a long way off, they considered the matter philosophically.

"She ought to learn, for she must know that she is uncomfortable herself if she doesn't tuck the clothes in on her own bed," said paterfamilias.

"I will try to teach her," said the materfamilias, with a sigh.

"Now, Mary," she said the next day, "we must be very careful to tuck the bedclothes at the foot. It makes Mr. Jack very angry when they fall out."

"Shure, Ma'am," said Mary, with an astonished air, "he'll not be afther laving them long like this. It's meself that 'ud not be slaping a wink the night, widout me feet out."

***

"I have always kept a stock of unmarked shoes on hand," said the dealer, "for the women who like to wear a small size and have large feet. They call for a number too short and too narrow. I can judge by the shoes they have on just about what they want and give them a good, comfortable fit. Then, still going by the old shoes, I stamp the new ones, and the customer goes off happy in mind and body."

***

The Judge and his wife, by some strange chance, were taking supper at the hotel with Mrs. Nouveaux Riches the other evening.

"I have been very busy to-day," said Mrs. N. R., "buying blankets for my horses."

"Blankets?" said the Judge, astonished. "I should have thought you would have bought those in the Winter."

"Oh, our horses were in storage during the Winter, and our cattle, too."

"Cattle?" said the Judge, his amazement growing. "How did you manage about having your cows milked?"

But Mrs. Nouveaux Riches was not posted on such unimportant details, and the Judge told his wife later that he had heard of many strange things going into storage, but horses and cattle rather capped the climax. And this is a true story.

***

They had sent for the reporter to write up the Fourth of July exhibition. But only the old doorman was present when he arrived. If there was ever a doorman who was faithful, it was this one. There might be some people who would tell things and tell them wrong, but not he. Torture would not draw a word from his lips. Neither would coaxing or persuading.

"How can I tell you now?" he said, triumphantly, as a last clinching argument. "I'll not know it myself till I see it in the papers to-morrow morning."

Bequests by John Bromberg.

The will of John Bromberg, disposing of an estate worth $18,500, was filed with the Surrogate yesterday. It makes the following charitable bequests: To the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, the Montefiore Home, Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, Hebrew Free School Association, and the United Hebrew Charities, each $50. The rest of the estate is divided between the testator's two daughters and son. Mr. Bromberg was a widower.

Passengers on the Normannia.

The Hamburg-American Line steamship Normannia, which arrived here yesterday, had among her saloon passengers Alvey A. Adee, Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Bridgman, Heinrich Conried, Mr. and Mrs. J. Coffee, John F. Carr, W. W. Law, Jr., J. Springer, Charles Steinway, and Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Whitman.

By trifling with a Cold, many a one allows himself to drift into a condition favorable to the development of some latent disease, which thereafter takes full possession of the system. Better cure your Cold at once with DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a good remedy for Throat-ails and Lung affections.

The best Family Pill—JAYNE'S PAINLESS CANATIVE.—Adv.

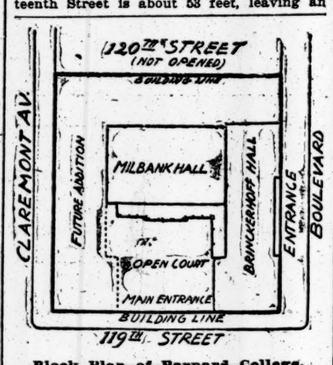
ON BARNARD'S NEW SITE

PLANS FOR THE FIRST OF THE THREE COLLEGE BUILDINGS.

It Will Be Known as Brinckerhoff Hall, and Will Be Equipped with Varied Provisions to Add to the Comfort of the Students—Something About the General Plan of Filling the Block Between the Boulevard and Claremont Avenue.

Plans for the first of the three buildings with which Barnard College will occupy the block bounded by One Hundred and Nineteenth and One Hundred and Twentieth Streets and the Boulevard and Claremont Avenue, were filed at the Building Department yesterday by Lamb & Rich, architects, in the Syndicate Building, Liberty and Nassau Streets.

The general plan of filling the block is to utilize the One Hundred and Nineteenth Street frontage of 200 feet from the Boulevard to Claremont Avenue, with a building on each of those thoroughfares, abutting the street line. The proposed width of each building at One Hundred and Nineteenth Street is about 58 feet, leaving an



Block Plan of Barnard College.
Positions of the New Buildings That Have Been Designed.

open space between them of about 94 feet at the street line. At a distance of 94 feet 10 inches back from One Hundred and Nineteenth Street it is proposed to connect the two buildings by another, which will cut into the original width of the corner buildings sufficiently to give it a frontage of 115 feet 8 inches. It will have a depth of 65 feet.

The total depth of the two wing buildings will be 161 feet 10 inches, and their width on the One Hundred and Twentieth Street side will be about 42 feet each. There will remain a space 40 feet in width and 200 feet in length facing One Hundred and Twentieth Street, which may be utilized for yard room or for ornamental purposes. The design of the One Hundred and Nineteenth Street entrance includes cloisters, which are expected to add much to the general effect, besides providing a spacious court connecting the three buildings.

Brinckerhoff Hall is the building for which plans have been filed. It will abut One Hundred and Nineteenth Street at the Boulevard, and in addition to the court approach from One Hundred and Nineteenth Street it will have a spacious entrance from the Boulevard, about midway in the building. The building will have four stories and a basement, of brick, with stone to the first story and terra-cotta trimmings above. The style will be a combination of Italian and Colonial.

It is not intended to lodge students, but about every other provision will be made for their comfort. Meals will be served to them there, and they may store their bicycles in the basement while at recitations. The basement will also contain a gymnasium, a general storage room, and servants' quarters. On the first floor the plans provide for a dining room, parlor, rooms for study, classrooms, and an assembly room, or theatre, 35 by 40 feet, with a gallery. The stage will be movable. When taken down at receptions or balls, the space it usually occupies will become an alcove, with a fireplace and scenery balconies.

A laboratory and lecture room for physics, classrooms, and the assembly gallery will occupy the second floor; a biological lecture room, museum, and laboratory and classrooms will fill the third floor, and a chemical laboratory and lecture room and classrooms will occupy the fourth floor. It is estimated that the building will cost $132,000.

Milbank Hall, which is to be the connecting building, will have a cellar for general storage and heating purposes, as well as four stories and a basement. Plans for this building will probably be filed Monday. No special use has been decided on for the basement. On the main floor will be the offices of the college, and reception, lecture, and classrooms. A library, Faculty room, sitting rooms, and a lecture room will occupy the second floor. The third floor will contain class and lecture rooms, and rooms for the Trustees and for assembly. There will be a lecture room, classrooms, a dining room, kitchen, and servants' rooms on the fourth floor.

It is expected that this building will cost $160,000. Its architectural style will be the same as that of Brinckerhoff Hall. No plans have yet been made for the building along Claremont Avenue, although a counterpart of the Brinckerhoff Building will doubtless be ordered whenever the Trustees may be financially equipped for it.

SAID HE TOOK THE DIAMONDS.

Gustav Weil Accused of Robbing a Druggist.

Gustav Weil of Forty-second Street and Third Avenue was charged in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday morning by Clinton G. Nichkels, a druggist at Sixty-fifth Street and Columbus Avenue, with the theft of some jewelry and diamonds valued at about $2,500.

Mr. Nichkels said that about three weeks ago his wife gave him the jewelry to place in his safe. He put it in the safe in the presence of Weil, who was employed by him. The jewelry was missing last Sunday, a few days after Weil had left his employ. Weil was traced to Boston and was arrested last Wednesday morning. At the time of his arrest Weil admitted his guilt and consented to return to this city without requisition papers. Most of the jewelry was recovered. Weil had in his possession two letters in response to two advertisements that he had inserted in The Boston Herald for prima donnas for an opera company and chorus girls for a burlesque show.

Weil was held in $1,000 bail for examination.

FORBES OWES $9,000 ALIMONY.

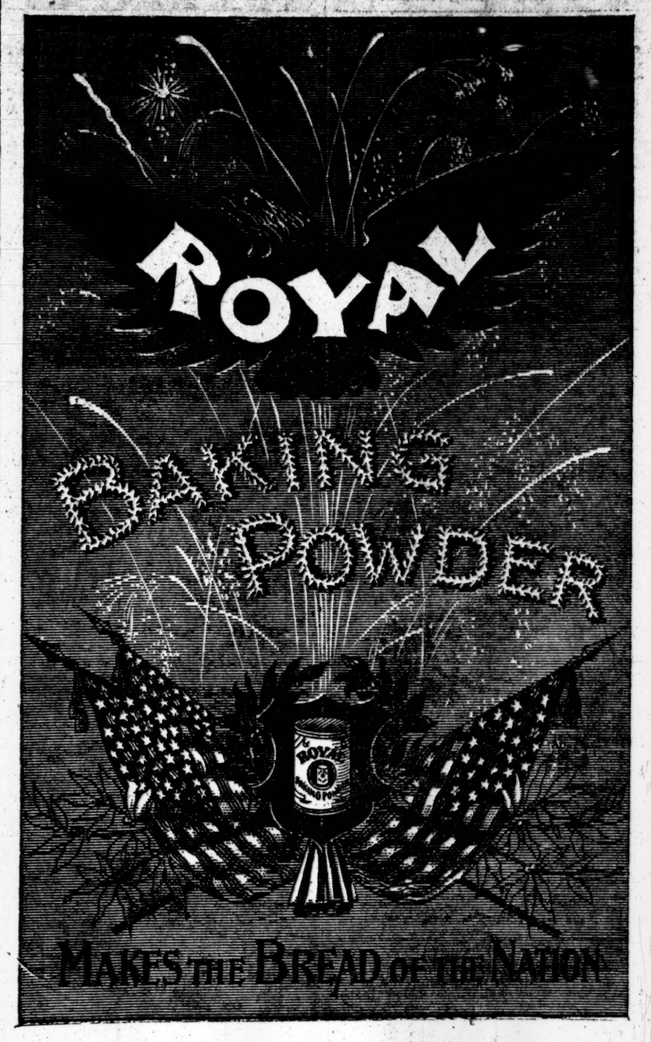
Ex-Broker Arrested for Being Nine Years in Arrears.

John E. Forbes, at one time a prominent stockbroker, was arrested by Deputy Sheriff Walgering on Wednesday last at his apartments in the Van Corlear flat house, Fifty-seventh Street and Seventh Avenue, on an order signed by Justice Andrews, in the Supreme Court.

Mr. Forbes was held to be in contempt for having failed to pay his divorced wife, Rosalie, alimony, at the rate of $1,000 a year since 1887. After his arrest Forbes was paroled in the custody of his counsel, Evarts, Choate & Beaman, and an application was made yesterday to Justice Russell for Forbes's discharge on a writ of habeas corpus.

Justice Russell refused to discharge him, saying that a man who was able to travel around this country and in Europe in luxury could pay his divorced wife alimony. Counsel for Forbes then went before Justice Andrews and obtained a stay of proceedings until next Wednesday. Until the case comes up on Wednesday, Forbes will remain in the custody of his counsel.

It is averred that Forbes is in ill health and dependent on his mother for support.



POSTAL EMPLOYES' NEW PAPER.

The Bulletin Is the Aid Association's Official Organ.

The first number of The Bulletin, issued by the Postal Employes' Mutual Aid Association, appeared yesterday. It is a forty-page quarterly, illustrated, and has articles on a variety of subjects related to the handling of the mails.

Postmaster Charles W. Dayton is the honorary President of the association. His portrait appears on the title page, and his name is signed to the salutatory, in which he thus speaks of the insurance plan of the association:

"The 'Mutual Aid' is not established to advance or help any particular branch of the service. It invites all—the Postmaster, his assistant, the clerk, the carrier, the porter; at the general office, the branch station, the railway mail car, or the ocean sea post."

Charles Tyler, the oldest letter carrier in the United States, in an interview on the letter-carrier system of the forties, says:

"At this time a carrier was entitled to collect 2 cents for each letter delivered by him for his pay. This was afterward reduced to 1 cent. Aaron Schwartz, realizing the large amount of money made by the carriers, (amounting in a large number of cases to about $4,000 per year per carrier,) and that the work could be done much cheaper by reducing the fee to 1 cent, resolved to make an effort to get a contract from the Government to have the whole delivery of the mail placed under his supervision, his plan being to dismiss all the Government carriers, and to hire a carrier of his own at $6 per week.

"He went to Washington for the purpose of enlisting Major Hobby, the Third Assistant Postmaster General, in the enterprise, whose consent was easily obtained. It being supposed that Major Hobby was to be a sort of stockholder in the concern."

Tammany Hall defeated the scheme, but the carriers after that only got 1 cent for delivering letters. Their incomes finally got so large that they were put on salary.

Biographical sketches and portraits are published of the Postmasters of Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Chicago, Cleveland, Baltimore, and Pittsburg. The initial issue is 10,000 copies.

TRY TO INJURE THE CUBAN FAIR.

Spaniards Object Particularly to the Hotchkiss Gun.

The committee in charge of the Cuban-American carnival that begins in Waverly, near Newark, N. J., to-day, has had evidences that Spaniards resident in the United States are working against the success of the fair. A special matter of complaint has been that the committee has accepted subscriptions to buy a Hotchkiss gun to send to Gen. Maximo Gomez. The Spaniards have brought the matter to the attention of their legation in Washington.

The formal opening will be by Tomas Estrada Palma, the Cuban Commissioner in the United States; Major General Daniel E. Sickles, and Congressman William Sulzer. A National salute of twenty-one guns will be fired. A parade inside the grounds will be made up of veteran military organizations and a variety of novelties, including a Deadwood coach, surrounded by mounted cowboys, and an Indian village on the march.

A balloon ascension, a company of Chinese actors, and a broadsword battle are features of the programme.

Sunday will be the Saengerfest and Turners' day; Monday, bicycle day; Tuesday, trotting and athletic day, and Wednesday, firemen's day.

WAR OF THE MATCHES.

Edwin Gould Has Been Buying Up the Trust's Output.

Edwin Gould has given the managers of the so-called Match Trust to understand that he proposes to inject fresh vigor into his fight against that combination, which is headed by the Diamond Match Company. Mr. Gould's company, the Continental, has been trying for some time to induce the wholesale dealers to forsake the trust and handle the Continental's goods. The wholesalers declared that some of their customers wanted the Diamond match, and they explained that if they handled the Continental match the trust would not sell them any Diamond matches.

Mr. Gould thinks that he has found a way to control this situation. He now informs the wholesalers that the Continental Company is prepared to supply them with all the Diamond matches that they may need. The Continental Company claims to have four or five large warehouses filled with Diamond matches, which it has been buying quietly for several months. The wholesale dealers are consequently invited to step up and trade with Mr. Gould's Continental Company without any fear that the trust can in any way interfere with their getting Diamond matches when they want them.

Sat Dead on His Lounge.

Frederick Galley of 129 East Houston Street, seventy-four years old, died suddenly yesterday morning while sitting on a lounge in his home. He had been ailing for some time, and it is believed that his death resulted from heart trouble. He got out of bed about 9 o'clock in the morning and went into the sitting room to smoke his pipe. When his daughter, Mrs. Amalia Bresler, went to call him for breakfast, he did not answer her. She shook him by the shoulder, and then discovered that he was dead.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated thrcughout the country by The United Press.

—Postmaster Dayton has been informed by telegraph from San Francisco that the steamship Mariposa arrived at that port with mails from Australia, New-Zealand, and Hawaii of the following dates: Melbourne June 6, Sydney June 8, Auckland June 13, and Honolulu June 26. The mails are due to arrive in New-York the morning of Tuesday, July 7. The next mail for Australia, &c., will close at the General Post Office, this city, at 6:30 P. M. on the 18th inst., (or on arrival here of steamer Umbria with the British mails for Australia.)

—Joseph Garcia, a runner for the Hotel America, accused of having taken $1,000 in gold and $4,000 worth of diamonds from the stateroom of Manuel K. Larrea on the ship Advance, last Wednesday, was discharged by Magistrate Flammer in Jefferson Market Court yesterday, there being no evidence whatever against him.

—John McNulty, eleven years old, and Peter Moran, fifteen, messenger boys in Bridgeport, Conn., got into a box-car Thursday to go to South Norwalk to see friends. The train did not stop there and they alighted at Westchester. They were arrested as vagrants yesterday and will be sent home by the Gerry society.

—The Young Men's Republican League of the Fourteenth Assembly District was formed at the residence of Walton L. Lockwood, 9 St. Mark's Place, last Wednesday. The officers are: President—Mr. Lockwood; Vice President—Leon Humphrey; Treasurer—John H. Frederick; Secretary—Eugene Walsh.

—Dr. Jaeger's Sanitary Woolen System Company announces that owing to the increased demand for its goods in the northern part of New-York City, it has decided to open a store for the convenience of its customers in that section, at 248 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.

—John Seires, a bartender in 1,691 First Avenue, went down in the cellar for ice yesterday. He struck a match. Gas that had accumulated from an open burner exploded and knocked Seires down and burned his face and hands.

—Patrolman William Allingham, who shot Thomas F. Thornton and was exonerated by a Coroner's jury Thursday, was restored to duty by Chief of Police Conlin yesterday.

Brooklyn.

—United States District Attorney Roy yesterday said the United States Supreme Court had affirmed the decision of the Surrogate of Suffolk County that the United States was subject to the payment of the collateral inheritance tax on the property left to the United States in the will of William W. Merriam, who died in January, 1889. Mr. Merriam devised all his property, valued at $1,000,000 to the United States. The amount of the tax is $3,964.23.

—Nicholas Dawson of 179 Conover Street, a fireman attached to Engine Company 34, was arrested yesterday on a charge of abducting Lottie Simpson, fourteen years old, of 447 Third Avenue. The girl is now in charge of the Children's Society. Dawson is a married man, and has three children. Mrs. Simpson says the child was a faithful daughter until she met Dawson. He pleaded not guilty yesterday, and was held for examination.

—The Rev. J. Townsend Russell, assistant rector of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Montague Street, has resigned. The resignation will go into effect Oct. 1. He leaves to pursue a course of studies at Columbia College. He will continue to live in Brooklyn.

—Assistant Corporation Counsel Mudge, who has had charge of the affairs of the county towns since their annexation to Brooklyn, yesterday turned over to the City Treasurer $28,178.23, which was held by the officials of the old town of New-Utrecht at the time of annexation.

—Mayor Wurster, Commissioner Willis, and Building Commissioner Bush yesterday decided to accept the plans for the cupola on the Brooklyn City Hall. The cupola will contain a clock. The work will cost $50,000.

—The fund for the Woodward memorial has now reached $14,112. The committee having the matter in hand want $2,000 more.

—Senator P. H. McCarren will sail for Europe to-day. He will be absent two months.

New-Rochelle.

—The Rev. Alfred E. Myers of New-York City will occupy the pulpit of the First Presbyterian Church July 12. The Rev. Robert Sharpe of Thomaston, Conn., will officiate at the services July 19, and the Rev. S. S. Cough will officiate Aug. 2. The Rev. W. B. Waller, pastor of the church, will return from his vacation, temporarily, to preach July 26.

—The Junior Division of the Epworth League has presented a heavy oak library chair to the Rev. Arthur H. Goodenough, pastor of St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church.

—Col. A. H. Pride has been appointed a member of the staff of J. S. Andrews, State Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic.

—A large number of residents of New-Rochelle visited the new building of the Tavern Association in Lawton Street Thursday evening.

—Mr. and Mrs. Ira H. Carpenter of Lathers's Hill will spend the Summer at various resorts in Northern New-York.

—Contracts have been awarded for building a residence in Sickles Avenue, for C. O. Lovell of Albany, N. Y.

Westchester County.

—Mr. and Mrs. George Primrose gave a large barn party last evening at their country place, Summit and Lincoln Avenues, Mount Vernon. Many members of Mr. Primrose's troupe were present to make fun for the guests. There were performances by Mr. Primrose's pet bear and trained dogs and cats.

—The Board of Police Commissioners of Mount Vernon met Thursday evening and re-elected Theodore Taylor President. Stephen T. Van Tassell took his seat in the board for the first time, and was elected Secretary.

—William C. Manz has been elected a delegate to the State Firemen's Convention at Lockport, N. Y., by Independent Hose Company of Mount Vernon.

Jersey City.

—Henry Thompson, the boy vagrant who was released by Police Justice Potts on Thursday with a gift of 50 cents and a promise to procure work for him, was again arrested yesterday on a charge of disorderly conduct. Justice Potts said his "fountains of charity were dried up." He sent the boy to the penitentiary for thirty days.

—Thomas Costello, two years old, of 560 Grand Street, yesterday fell from a third-story window and was fatally injured. He climbed to a chair, and thence to the window sill. His mother entered the room where he had been just as he fell.

—The New-Jersey delegation to the Chicago Convention will leave Jersey City at 2:13 o'clock this afternoon by the Chicago Limited Express on the Pennsylvania Railroad. The train will reach Chicago at 6:15 o'clock Sunday evening.

HIS WIFE CHOSE THE JURORS.

Herschkopf's Counsel Relied on a Woman's Intuition.

Mrs. Adolph Herschkopf sat at counsel's table by the side of her husband, called "King of the Firebugs," during the weary search for a twelfth juror in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, before Justice Fursman, yesterday.

She sat at ease, watching the proceedings calmly, while her husband twisted in his chair. She studied each candidate for the jury box, and it was her judgment that invariably guided the attorneys for the defense, Brook S. Leavitt, Robert Elder, and Albert Bach.

"He hates Jews" she whispered of one talesman. "We don't want him."

Of another she said:

"He has a nasty look, I wouldn't trust my husband to him."

But in respect to most of the rejected sequence she gave no reason. Her negative was enough. The lawyers trusted to her intuition. Often a man would meet her approval who would be challenged by the Assistant District Attorneys, Vernon M. and Henry S. Davis. Finally John T. McCabe, connected with the Stonington Steamboat Company, was accepted by both sides. The twelve are:

Foreman, Ambrose C. Phipps, agent, 206 West Eighty-fourth Street; William Reilly, retired, 172 East Eighty-seventh Street; August J. Horn, upholsterer, 845 Eighth Avenue; John H. Ruhl, machinery, 238 West Thirty-fifth Street; Walter V. Bishop, clerk, 320 Columbus Avenue; Robert H. Martin, asbestos, 253 Fifth Avenue; Robert W. Reed, tailor, 120 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street; James T. Russell, coal, 138 West Sixty-first Street; John E. Wood, surveyor, 1,211 Boston Road; F. E. Frothingham, retired, 206 West Forty-fourth Street, Morris L. Sittig, manufacturer, 352 Broome Street, and John T. McCabe, manager, 470 West Thirty-eighth Street.

The opening for the prosecution was made by Vernon M. Davis.

"We purpose to show," said he, "that the fire in the tenement 129 Suffolk Street, May 31, 1894, in which little Lizzie Jaeger was burned to death, was incendiary. We accuse Herschkopf here of arson and murder. The motive was that he might get part of the $1,200 insurance. He did get $800 of it."

Mr. Davis said that the defendant was the chief of a redoubtable association, whose trade was arson; that he was the master mind of the group; that his brain formed the plan that others carried out; that he grew rich on the proceeds of burnings; that he and his confederates were hard, ruthless men, who were indifferent to the loss of a life now and then if it put a few hundreds into their pockets.

The particular fire on which it was proposed to convict the defendant had been set in Kleinrock's saloon by Max Glueckman, using an explosive liquid manufactured by Herschkopf.

"He ordered Glueckman to take the stuff to Kleinrock's saloon," said Mr. Davis, "and he then ordered him to start the fire after midnight. Glueckman refused to start the fire so late at night, because the lives of five families would be endangered. On the night of the fire Herschkopf took Glueckman to a saloon, and they had some beer. Herschkopf again urged Glueckman to build the fire. Rosenbaum advised the "mechanic" as he was called, not to do so. They all went to the saloon of Kleinrock, where Meyer Dietschek was. Another argument followed, and Glueckman said that if Herschkopf did not stop insisting he would raise an alarm in the house.

It was then decided that Dietschek should sprinkle the stuff and start the fire. This stuff was dangerous to the one that handled it, for contact with fire would cause an instantaneous explosion.

"The explosion followed, the house was burned, and with it Lizzie Jaeger."

Peter Rutz, the uncle of the dead girl, testified to the circumstances of her death.

The trial will be resumed on Monday.

SOCIETY OF TAMMANY
Or Columbian Order.
JULY 4, 1896.
120th Celebration of the Anniversary of the Declaration of Independence
—AT—
TAMMANY HALL,
14th St., Near Irving Place,
—ON—
SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1896,
AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.
The following eminent statesmen have promised to be present and deliver addresses:
"LONG TALKS"
Hon. JOSIAH PATTERSON.....Tennessee
Hon. CHARLES H. GIBSON.....Maryland
"SHORT TALKS"
BY
Hon. CHARLES J. BOATNER.....Louisiana
Hon. GEORGE P. HARRISON.....Alabama
Hon. ADOLPH MEYER.....Louisiana
Hon. JAMES KERR.....Pennsylvania
Hon. WILLIAM McALEER.....Pennsylvania
Hon. ROBERT J. VANCE.....Connecticut
Hon. H. LYNDE HARRISON.....Connecticut
Hon. JOHN FLANAGAN.....Canandaigua, N. Y.
Hon. W. CARYL ELY.....Niagara Falls, N. Y.
Hon. CÆSAR SIMIS.....Brooklyn, N. Y.
Hon. JAMES W. RIDGWAY.....Brooklyn, N. Y.
Hon. JOHN R. FELLOWS.....New-York
Hon. FRANKLIN BARTLETT.....New-York
Hon. JAMES J. WALSH.....New-York
Hon. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN.....New-York
Hon. AMOS J. CUMMINGS.....New-York
Hon. WILLIAM SULZER.....New-York
Hon. JACOB A. CANTOR.....New-York
Hon. ASHBEL P. FITCH.....New-York
Hon. T. C. O'SULLIVAN.....New-York
Patriotic Songs by the Tammany Glee Club.
Music by Bayne's 69th Regiment Band.
The public are cordially invited.
Reserved seats in boxes for ladies may be obtained at Tammany Hall from Janitor.
FREDERICK SMYTH, Grand Sachem.
JOHN B. McGOLDRICK, Secretary.

HIGH-CLASS FICTION
During the Summer Months
THE NEW-YORK TIMES
will present to its readers a choice selection of short stories written by the foremost authors of the day. These stories will be printed consecutively for from two to six days, according to their length.
The list of writers includes:
Owen Wister, Mary E. Wilkins,
Anthony Hope, A. Conan Doyle,
Ian Maclaren, Stanley J. Weyman,
Bret Harte, Frank R. Stockton,
J. M. Barrie, Beatrice Harraden,
Amelia E. Barr, Joel Chandler Harris,
Grant Allen, Julian Hawthorne,
and Many Others.

"The Rajah's Treasure,"
By H. G. WELLS,
Will Begin on Monday.

July.
6—"The Rajah's Treasure," H. G. Wells.
7—"The Rajah's Treasure," H. G. Wells.
8—"The Rajah's Treasure," H. G. Wells.
9—"A Flying March," W. L. Alden.
10—"A Flying March," W. L. Alden.
11—"Neagoe," Carmen Sylva, Queen of Roumania.
13—"Neagoe," Carmen Sylva, Queen of Roumania.
14—"Neagoe," Carmen Sylva, Queen of Roumania.
15—"Neagoe," Carmen Sylva, Queen of Roumania.

The Sunday Times
NEW-YORK'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER
No family can afford to be without it. Besides all the news of the day, presented in a clean and wholesome fashion, it always contains columns of special articles upon timely topics. Here are a few which will be found in to-morrow's issue:

Milk, Applejack, and Fast Horses
Warwick Valley and the Land of Goshen. An interesting article on the Village of Warwick and vicinity, with illustrations by a special artist.

Garden City Choir Boys
Though their history is short they have won fame. Why boys are better than women for church choirs. Unique method of training. A talk with the organist, William H. Woodcock, Mus. Doc. New singers obtained from the Brooklyn public schools. Present members.

Home of Robert Fulton
Where the great inventor of steamships was born. The old house about to be torn down unless it can be saved. History of the Pennsylvania homestead and the families with which it has been connected. First trip of the Clermont to Albany and return.

Value of Antitoxine
Curative power proved in severe cases of diphtheria. Report of a special committee of the American Pediatric Society in its favor. Statistics contained in returns from six hundred and fifteen physicians. Over six hundred favor the serum treatment. Majority enthusiastic.

Isles That May Be Ours
Denmark's possessions in the West Indies still for sale. Arguments for and against the purchase of St. Thomas, St. Croix, and St. John by the United States. Character of the white and black population. Economic conditions that have long been changing for the worse.

Defenders of the State
The National Guard and needed reinforcements. A fine body of troops, but deficient in heavy artillery and light cavalry. One regiment of the former and several squadrons of the latter required for desired efficiency. Some notable performances of Squadron A.

Changes in Broadway
Big buildings from the Battery to Forty-second Street. Where once were small, low-browed brick and frame buildings now stand the lofty walls of the modern business structures. The Washington Building, erected by Cyrus Field in 1884, the pioneer of the "sky sc

Saturday
July 4-1896

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

"Imperial" Beer

BREWED *and* BOTTLED *by*

Beadleston & Woerz

exclusively for

HOTELS, CLUBS, and FAMILIES.

The Highest Grade Beer Brewed Anywhere

Order from your dealer
or direct from the brewery.

291 West 10th Street, New-York.

ROMERO FEELS INSULTED

UNWRITTEN HISTORY OF THE MEXICAN DIPLOMAT'S RESIGNATION.

Influence of the United States, Exerted in the Quarrel Between Mexico and Guatemala, Caused Adverse Criticism of the Former's Representative in Washington—Society People Will Regret the Departure of Mr. and Mrs. Romero.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The few diplomats remaining in Washington are discussing with interest the probable result of the strained relations between Mr. Romero, the Mexican Minister, and his Government. Dispatches from the Mexican capital, printed last Monday, contained the announcement that Mr. Romero, who is now in Mexico on private business, had resigned his mission on account of an article published in the official journal during the pendency of the Guatemalan question. The dispatch added that Mr. Romero felt that this publication was severe in its judgment of his views regarding the proper settlement of that dispute.

There is a chapter of unwritten history connected with this trouble between Mexico and Guatemala which is of interest to Americans as showing to what an extent the influence of this country is exerted in all the Latin-American republics. For years a diplomatic correspondence was maintained between Mexico and her Central American neighbor over an irritating boundary dispute.

The land in question was of considerable area and particularly rich in hard wood and minerals. The better part was occupied by Mexican citizens. The difficulty reached an acute stage about eighteen months ago, when a party of Mexican woodchoppers were evicted by Guatemalan troops, who retained possession of the camp. The Mexican Government demanded satisfaction, which Guatemala refused—not in so many words, but in the smoothly veiled terms of diplomacy.

The Mexican people, impatient of delay, urged the Government to proceed at once to hostilities. A little later Mexico began putting her troops on a war footing. A considerable force was dispatched to the Guatemalan frontier. Though greatly inferior in size, Guatemala refused to be bullied, and promptly mobilized an army, which was sent forward to meet the Mexicans. There was every probability that war between the two countries could not be averted.

About this time Isaac P. Gray, of Indiana, the United States Minister at Mexico, who had been spending his vacation at Indianapolis, called upon Secretary Gresham while en route to his post. Mr. Gray had acquainted Secretary Gresham with the changing phases of the affair, so that the latter was not without a proper understanding of the situation. He obviously felt that Mexico was in the wrong, the more especially as she had repeatedly refused Guatemala's offer to arbitrate. He instructed Mr. Gray to inform Mr. Mariscal, the Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs, that the United States "would look with great disfavor upon any attempt on the part of Mexico to make war on Guatemala."

This message was promptly delivered to the Mexican Premier a few days later. It had the desired effect, and Mexico at once ceased her hostile demonstrations. Within a fortnight Mr. De Leon, the Guatemalan Minister at the Mexican capital, was informed that Mexico would agree to arbitrate the dispute. Guatemala promptly acquiesced, and, Mr. Gray having been meanwhile succeeded by ex-Senator Ransom of North Carolina, the latter was mutually agreed upon as arbitrator.

Some of the more hot-headed Mexicans were disposed to criticise Mr. Romero because he had not succeeded in preventing this country's interference in the matter. It was doubtless some of these strictures which led Mr. Romero at this late day to resign his mission. It is not expected that his resignation will be accepted. The Mexican Government understands fully the excellent character of his services, and it is not believed that a successor so well qualified in every particular for the office could be found.

In this city, where Mr. Romero has resided for many years, he is highly esteemed, and recognition of his personal and official worth is not confined to the Diplomatic Corps or the State Department. Aside from his official prominence, his departure would be regretted as a distinct loss to the more exclusive and cultured society of Washington. Mme. Romero is an American, a Philadelphian by birth, who has long been a prominent social figure at the National capital. She speaks French, Spanish, and English with equal facility, entertains royally, and possesses withal an agreeable personality which has added greatly to her social triumphs.

IS IN NEED OF A SEWER.

Fifth Avenue Not Well Equipped—Gen. Collis's Plans.

It is a peculiar fact not generally known that there is no public sewer running the entire length of Fifth Avenue, the "star" thoroughfare of the city. There are many blocks on the avenue below Fifty-ninth Street where there is no public sewer at all, and others where there are either private drains or sewers of small capacity on one side of the avenue only.

This peculiar state of affairs was brought to the attention of Gen. Collis, the Commissioner of Public Works, while the subject of laying the new water mains along the avenue was being considered, and the Commissioner is considering the advisability of building a sewer in those parts of Fifth Avenue where sewers do not exist, so as to avoid tearing up the pavement and disturbing traffic a second time.

Engineer Horace Loomis, who is in charge of the Bureau of Sewers in the Department of Public Works, yesterday showed to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES from his maps the condition of Fifth Avenue as to the lack of public sewers. From Waverley Place to Ninth Street there is an old drain of comparatively small capacity with which the houses on those two blocks are connected. From Ninth to Eleventh Street there is a sewer, but from Eleventh to Thirteenth Street there is none. Then comes the block from Thirteenth to Fourteenth Street, which is sewered, and from Fourteenth to Sixteenth Street the street is not sewered. The two blocks from Sixteenth to Eighteenth Street are sewered but there is no sewer between Eighteenth and Twenty-second Street. There is a sewer in the block between Twenty-second and Twenty-third Streets, but none above Twenty-third Street to Twenty-sixth Street. A sewer extends from Twenty-sixth Street to Twenty-ninth Street, but there is none between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth Streets. On the block between Thirtieth and Thirty-first Streets there is a sewer on the west side of the avenue only. There is no sewer between Thirty-first and Thirty-second Streets or between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Streets, but from Thirty-fourth to Thirty-fifth Street there is a sewer on the east side only, and from Thirty-fifth to Thirty-seventh Street the sewer is on the west side of the avenue.

There are small old drains in the block between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth Streets. There is a public sewer running from Thirty-eighth Street to Forty-first Street, but between Forty-first and Forty-second Streets there is none. From Forty-fourth to Forty-fifth Street there is a sewer on the east side of the avenue only, and from Forty-eighth to Fiftieth Street the sewer is on the west side of the avenue. There is a sewer on the east side of the avenue between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth Streets, and from that point up to Mount Morris Square there is a continuous public sewer, which runs along the line of the avenue to One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, and will be extended to the Harlem River as the property in that region is built up.

The houses in Fifth Avenue in those parts of the thoroughfare where there are no sewers are connected through the rear of the premises with the sewers running through the adjacent side streets. The owners of the buildings thus situated have in many instances been put to a great deal of trouble and expense in securing the right of way for their drains, as they are necessarily compelled to pass under the property of their neighbors to reach the sewers in the side streets or to connect with the drains of their more fortunate neighbors. Under the present rules of the Health Department all buildings now erected must have a separate and direct connection with the sewer, and no drains into which the sewage of a group of houses enters are allowed.

Commissioner Collis said yesterday that his attention had been called recently to this peculiar condition of the Fifth Avenue system of sewerage. Gen. Collis said that he had not yet given the matter the full consideration it deserved, and it is not at all probable if he determines to put in sewers that any new work will be done in this direction during the hot weather.

DECREASE IN THE DEATH RATE.

Showing Made in This City for the Past Six Months.

The death rate of this city for the last six months was lower than for the same period in six years. The deaths and the death rate for the six months, January to July of each year since 1891 are given in a report from President Charles G. Wilson of the Health Department, to Mayor Strong, submitted yesterday. The following tabulated statement is taken from the report:

Year.	Deaths Reported, Death Jan. 1 to July 1.	Rate.
1891	22,495	27.11
1892	22,953	26.88
1893	23,734	27.00
1894	21,555	23.83
1895	22,355	23.79
1896	21,585	22.32

The report also shows that there has been a noteworthy decrease in the rate of deaths from contagious diseases. The rate of such deaths for the first six months of 1892 was 3.23; for 1893 it was 2.61, for 1894 it was 3.17, for 1895 it was 2.23, and for 1896 it was 2.06.

Out of Compliment to Col. Waring.

A committee of six, representing the larger committee of forty-one sweepers and drivers of the Department of Street Cleaning, called on Col. Waring yesterday to invite him to an outing in the Fall. The spokesman made a complimentary speech in addition to the Commissioner on the part of the employes. He said the main purpose of the outing is to show the men's appreciation of the manner in which Col. Waring has bettered their condition in every particular. The spokesman also said: "You have raised them out of a state of political slavery, which you found them in when you assumed office. Heretofore, to get employment in this department, a man had to be a slave to the liquor dealer. Col. Waring accepted the invitation.

DOOM OF THE OLD TOMBS

SOON TO BE REMOVED TO MAKE WAY FOR NEW PRISON.

Something About the Grim Structure in Centre Street Where Many Notorious Criminals Have Been Confined and Numbers of Executions Have Taken Place—The Structure to be Substituted Will Have More Room.

The Tombs, as the old City Prison has been known since its erection, is doomed to destruction, and in a few years it will have disappeared. With its disappearance another widely-known landmark of the city will be swept away.

The site of the Tombs, which occupies the whole block bounded by Centre, Leonard, Franklin, and Elm Streets, was originally the Collect Pond. This was a deep, clear, and beautiful lake of fresh water, with a picturesque little island in the centre. The lake was so deep that it was regarded by many as bottomless. It was fed by large springs at the bottom which kept its waters flowing and fresh. It was on this water that the first experiments of running a boat by steam were made. The pond was finally filled in, and many years after the authorities selected it as the site for the prison.

It was in 1838 that the project took form, and five years later the prison was completed and occupied. The building is the finest specimen of purely Egyptian architecture to be found in the United States, and the selection of this style of architecture was decided by the publication, at the time the plans were under consideration, of a book known as "Stevens's Travels." The book, which became popular, contained an illustration of an Egyptian tomb, and the grim picture gave the idea for the style of the projected prison. The whole building appears like an immense Egyptian mausoleum, and was at once called the Tombs, although its official title is the City Prison.

In the fifty-eighth year of its existence this prison has housed more notorious criminals than any in the country. It was, however, only a house of detention for prisoners awaiting trial, but it was also within these walls that all the executions for capital offenses occurred until 1889. After that the law was changed, death by electricity took the place of death by hanging, and the place of execution for murderers convicted in this county was changed to the State prison at Sing Sing.

There are many romantic and exciting incidents in the history of the prison. Perhaps the one that caused the greatest excitement was the suicide of John C. Colt on the morning of the day on which he was to have been hanged for the murder of Samuel Adams, Sept. 17, 1841. The murder was a peculiarly atrocious one, as Colt had packed the body of his victim in a box and shipped it for a Southern port. A delay in the sailing of the vessel on which the ghastly package was shipped led to the discovery of the body and the subsequent arrest of Colt. After a remarkable legal battle he was finally sentenced to be hanged Nov. 18, 1842. That morning Colt was married in his cell in the Tombs to Caroline Henshaw by the Rev. Dr. Anthon, and then he asked to be left alone.

When the preparations for the execution had been completed and the Sheriff went for the condemned man, Colt was found dead in his cell. He had stabbed himself to the heart with a bowie knife 6 inches in length. At the moment that Colt was found dead it was discovered that the wooden cupola over the vestibule of the Tombs was on fire. This naturally increased the commotion, and many persons believed for years afterward that the fire was started for the purpose of causing excitement, during which Colt might escape. An investigation, however, showed, that the fire was caused by the carelessness of a watchman.

There were many executions in the Tombs yard. William Saul and Nicholas Howlett, river pirates, were hanged there Jan. 28, 1853. James Stephens, a wife poisoner, was hanged Feb. 6, 1860. Capt. Nathaniel Gordon of the slave ship Erie, captured by the United States steamship Michigan at the mouth of the Congo River, suffered the death penalty there Feb. 21, 1862. The execution of Capt. Gordon was under the direction of the Federal authorities, United States Marshal Robert Murray officiating. In the June following William Henry Hawkins, a negro sailor, was hanged for the murder of his Captain, also under the Federal authorities.

Among others hanged in the prison were Barney Finery, for the murder of Harry Lazarus, the prizefighter; John Reynolds, who, when arrested for killing a shoemaker named Townsend, said that "hanging was played out in New-York"; John Real, for the murder of Policeman Smedick; William Foster, for the murder of Avery D. Putnam, known as the "carhook murder"; William Thompson, William Ellis, and Charles Weston, three negroes, for the murder of Abraham Weisberg, a Hebrew peddler; John R. Dolan, who murdered a brush merchant named James H. Woe at his place of business in Greenwich Street; Chastine, the mulatto, who murdered Mrs. Jane Lawrence De Forest Hull, the wife of Dr. Alonzo G. Hull; Michael E. McGloin, who murdered Louis Hanier, the keeper of a wineshop in West Twenty-seventh Street; "Dan" Driscoll, the "Whyo" murderer, who shot "Beezy" Garrity, his sweetheart.

There was a notable scene in the Tombs Aug. 23, 1889, when four executions took place there. The four men put to death on the same day were John Lewis, Henry Carolin, Patrick Packenham, and James Nolan. The last execution which occurred at the Tombs was that of "Handsome Harry" Carleton, who killed a policeman named Donohue, at Third Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street. This man was hanged Dec. 16, 1889.

Escapes from the Tombs have been comparatively rare. The most sensational one was that of William J. Sharkey, who was awaiting trial for the murder of Robert J. Dunn. He escaped from his cell in the Tombs Nov. 19, 1873, and was assisted by his sweetheart, Maggie Jordan, and by the wife of "Wes" Allen, a pickpocket. Maggie got an impression of the lock of the cell, and had a key made to fit it. She also smuggled in a suit of woman's wearing apparel to him, with the key, and the prisoner made good his escape. He was not recaptured.

After remaining in hiding in this city for a time, until the search for him had been abandoned, Sharkey went to Spain, whence he could not be extradited. Subsequently he went to Cuba, and the last that was heard from him he was in the military service there. Other prisoners have escaped by digging through the walls of their cells, but there have not been many such cases.

The present intention of Commissioner Wright of the Department of Correction is to tear down that portion of the structure which fronts on Centre Street and extends the face of the entire block between Franklin and Leonard Streets. This portion of the structure has a frontage of nearly 100 feet on Centre Street, and is two stories in height. It has never been used for the confinement of prisoners, as there are no cells in it. The ground floor is now used for the administrative offices of the prison.

In the Franklin Street end of the building are the offices of the Warden and Deputy Warden, rooms for the keepers, the office of the prison physician, a room in which women visitors are searched, and various other offices necessary to the administration of the affairs of the prison. The Leonard Street end of the structure is occupied as the residence of the Warden and his family. The quarters are commodious, and are comfortable, notwithstanding the fact that they are in a prison.

The second story of the building is unoccupied at present. The Tombs Police Court and the Court of Special Sessions were for many years situated in this portion of the structure, but on the completion of the new Criminal Court Building, the Police Court and Special Sessions moved into the structure. The Criminal Court Building covers the site on Centre, Elm, Franklin, and White Streets which, for a long period, was occupied by the freight depot of the New-York and Harlem Railroad.

Before the demolition of the first section of the building can be commenced it will be necessary to provide temporary quarters for the Warden and keepers and those who are connected with the administration of the prison. It is proposed to erect a temporary one-story structure of corrugated iron in the prison yard for this purpose. As this temporary structure will probably be occupied for two years, which is the time estimated to be necessary to tear down the old building and construct the new one in its place, it will be necessary to have it substantially built and properly heated and ventilated. The cost of this structure is estimated at from $10,000 to $15,000.

It will be also necessary to build an iron fence, twenty to twenty-five feet in height, in front of the new offices and extending to the side walls of the prison structure on both Leonard and Franklin Streets, to prevent the escape of prisoners, as soon as these necessary matters have been attended to, it is proposed at once to demolish the old building fronting on Centre Street.

It is not believed that the material used in the construction of the old building can be utilized for the structure which is to take its place, and the structure will probably be sold to the highest bidder, and he will be required to take down the building and remove the old materials within a given time.

In the place of the present building it is proposed to erect an eight-story modern building of fire-proof materials. For the purpose for which it is intended it must naturally be of solid construction. The ground floor of the projected structure will be devoted entirely to the prison offices. There will be situated the offices of the Warden and his deputy, the necessary living quarters for the Warden, the medical department, guardrooms for the keepers, rooms for searching men and women prisoners and visitors, a counsel's room, and whatever other offices may be found necessary. The entire upper portion of the structure will be devoted to the confinement of prisoners. There will be eight rows of cells, and the capacity of the present prison will be at once doubled.

When the front building is ready for occupancy the ground floor will be taken possession of by the Warden and other officers, and the temporary building in the prison yard will be demolished. Then the prisoners will be transferred from the old prison, situated on the Elm Street side of the block, to the new building on Centre Street, and the old prison will be demolished. The widening of Elm Street will take a slice of about fifteen feet from the prison property and will bring the sidewalk line close up to the wall of the present prison. The outer wall of the prison would have to be taken down in any event. The prison is in a very bad condition as to plumbing and ventilation, and when it is overcrowded, as it is at present, it is a constant menace to the health of the occupants and the attendants.

In the place of the present structure it is proposed to erect a building of the same height as the front building, but this structure will be entirely devoted to the safe keeping of prisoners, for which purpose there will be in this building ten rows of cells. These two buildings when completed, it is believed, will be of sufficient capacity to accommodate all the prisoners committed for years to come. Should, however, the necessity arise for an increase of the cell accommodation, the new prison which was erected in the yard a few years ago, and which is in all respects a modern structure, can be raised to the same height as the front and rear buildings by adding additional stories. The women's prison, which is a separate building at the south end of the courtyard, will also be rebuilt and its accommodations greatly increased, so that when these changes are completed there will not be any reason for a complaint of overcrowding for many years.

Messrs. Withers and Dickson, the architects of the Department of Correction, have drawn the plans for the new buildings on the Centre Street front of the site, and also for the temporary structure needed while the changes are being made. These plans have been approved by Commissioner Wright, but they have not yet been presented to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. Nothing can be done until the board approves the plans and authorizes the expenditure of the money required for the work. The cost of the changes and improvements, it is estimated, will be about $800,000.

HOLDS THE LIBERTY BELL

KNAPP SAYS SALARY IS DUE FROM W. O. McDOWELL.

Books and Vouchers of the President of the Association Which Owns the Patriotic Emblem Under Examination—E. A. Sumner, Counsel for the Auditors, Says Discrepancies Amounting to $10,000 Have Been Found.

The Columbian Liberty Bell is at present held in Chicago by a man named Knapp as security for the arrears of a salary of $70 a month he says was promised him by W. O. McDowell, who originated the scheme of casting the bell, and who has since been its business manager.

The ownership of the bell rests with the Liberty Bell Association, of which Mr. McDowell is President, formed of delegates from all the States in the Union. About a year ago H. O. Foote of 61 Malden Lane and J. C. Pumpelly of the Union League Club were appointed auditors of W. O. McDowell's accounts by the owners of the bell. They, in turn, made Edward A. Sumner, a lawyer of this city, their counsel, and he applied to Mr. McDowell to produce his receipts, expenditures, and vouchers for the time that he had been in charge of the bell.

After eleven months Mr. McDowell handed over the books and vouchers, which purported to be a complete record of his financial transactions in regard to the bell. Some expert accountants were set at work, and thus far, Mr. Sumner said yesterday, they had found discrepancies which may amount to something less than $10,000.

After the Liberty Bell's return from the Atlanta Exposition, it was placed in a storage warehouse in this city, so as to be ready for any fresh calls for its services. Without consulting any members of the association, Mr. Sumner says, Mr. McDowell shipped it to Chicago, and placed it there in charge of Mr. Knapp, with an agreement to pay him $70 a month for his services in taking care of it. Mr. Knapp now alleges that he has not received the promised salary.

A reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES went yesterday to Mr. McDowell's residence, in Newark, N. J., to get his explanation of these facts. The house is a fine red brick building, standing on one corner of Lincoln Park, one of the most fashionable residence parts of Newark. A young girl, who looked as if she might be Mr. McDowell's daughter, opened the door, and, in reply to questions, said that Mr. McDowell was not at home, that he was out of town, and that she did not know when he was expected back.

Mr. McDowell is known as the originator of many financial curiosities in schemes, such as the floating of a huge American flag on the New-Jersey Highlands, so that passengers on the steamships from Europe may catch a view of the emblem of liberty at the same moment that they see the shores of this country. He also had a plan, never carried out, for raising a fund to pay the expenses of lighting the Liberty Statue, in New-York Harbor.

The Columbia Liberty Bell scheme was originated by Mr. McDowell early in 1893. He sent out circulars to the members of such organizations as the Sons and Daughters of the Revolution, asking that each member should contribute one copper cent, to be cast in the bell itself, and 25 cents to pay the cost of the casting.

Mr. McDowell also asked that relics of the precious metals or of copper, tin, or nickel should be contributed, to be cast in the bell, and, in answer to this request, obtained from Robert T. Lincoln a link from the gold chain which his father wore at the time he was assassinated; from a sister of Gen. Oglethorpe Gordon of Georgia a silver spoon which had been used by John C. Calhoun, and from another source a bronze cup which had been used in Jefferson's family.

The bell was cast by the Clinton H. Meneeley Company of Troy, N. Y., on June 22, 1893, in commemoration of the famous Independence Bell of Philadelphia, only larger. About 1,000 persons witnessed the turning on of the metal, which was originally to have been done by Mrs. Cleveland, through the pressing of an electric button at Gray Gables, Buzzard's Bay, 65 miles from Buzzard's Bay, but the weather that day being unfavorable, Mrs. Cleveland was not able to leave her residence, and the metal was turned on by one of Mr. Meneeley's daughters.

The metal for the casting consisted of 12,000 pounds of copper, 3,000 pounds of tin, 2,000 pounds of copper pennies, and 1,000 pounds of bell metal, selected from the relics sent. Out of this mass a bell 13,000 pounds in weight was cast, the remainder of the material being used for stamped souvenirs.

On its sides the bell bore the inscriptions, "Proclaim liberty throughout the land, to all the inhabitants thereof," and "Glory to God in the highest, peace on earth, good will among men."

The bell was first rung at the Chicago World's Fair, on July 4, 1893. After the World's Fair was closed it was exhibited in various cities of the United States, under Mr. McDowell's management.

Mrs. Elliot C. Cowdin's Home Burned.

MOUNT KISCO, N. Y., July 3.—The large homestead of Mrs. Elliot C. Cowdin, situated two miles south of this place, was discovered afire at 5 o'clock this morning. At the time there were sixteen people sleeping in the house, including Mrs. Cowdin, her son, and married daughter, her daughter's husband, their family, and servants. Mrs. Cowdin was awakened by the smoke, and gave the alarm. The inmates escaped clad only in their night clothing. The house was totally destroyed. The fire is supposed to have been caused by rats gnawing matches.

ON THE OUTBOUND FLEET.

Many Well-Known Persons Sail for Europe To-day.

Following are some of the saloon passengers booked for the steamships of the transatlantic fleet which will sail from this port to-day:

Anchor Line Steamship City of Rome, for Glasgow—Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Barnabee, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Buckley, the Rev. and Mrs. W. C. Bitting, W. C. Bitting, Jr., Prof. E. H. Capen, the Rev. and Mrs. N. E. Cornwall, Miss M. C. Callender, S. N. Callender, Miss E. Hosmer, the Rev. and Mrs. Edward W. Husted, United States Consul Morse, Dr. George W. McDowell, the Rev. and Mrs. H. B. Townsend, and Prof. James P. White.

North German Steamship Fulda, for Genoa—The Rev. Dr. George S. Bishop, Lieut. Commander J. V. Bleecker, U. S. N.; Ensign L. H. Chandler, U. S. N.; Prof. E. B. Felton, Mr. and Mrs. Charles N. Harris, Dr. and Mrs. Charles H. Knight, Lieut. William Kilburn, U. S. N.; Mr. and Mrs. Herman Scharman, and Col. and Mrs. George E. Waring.

French Line Steamship La Bourgogne, for Havre—The Right Rev. Mgr. L. E. Caillet, Judge J. F. Dillon, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Haskell, the Right Rev. D. R. Jerez, Gen. François Manigat, Haitian Minister to France; Dr. and Mrs. Charles Phelps, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Shepard, Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Serrano, and A. G. Yates.

Cunard Line Steamship Lucania, for Queenstown and Liverpool—Benjamin A. Bulkley, George H. Bartlett, Frederic R. Coudert, Miss Reni Coudert, Shipton Green, Felix Ingraham, Edwin H. Low, P. Lorillard, P. Lorillard, Jr., G. Lorillard, the Rev. J. H. McMahon, G. Overbeck, Dr. P. H. Payne, John H. Perry, and Francis Whiteley.

Atlantic Transport Line Steamship Mobile, for London—William Arnold, E. E. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Brown, Jr., F. O. Boyd, Prof. Collinson, Dr. and Mrs. F. E. Crockett, C. N. Dodge, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Charles Hall Everest, Ellis E. Foster, Miss Ida E. Gilroy, Fred D. Horner, the Rev. Charles Herald, Miss C. F. Lang, Miss Kate M. Mann, Mr and Mrs. E. H. Pomeroy, and the Rev. F. C. Rogers.

American Line Steamship Paris, for Southampton—Senator and Mrs. Nelson W. Aldrich, Miss Aldrich, Miss Abby G. Aldrich, Charles Francis Adams, John Adams, Henry Adams, Lieut. Col. M. Comerford, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Du Val, Clive Livingston Du Val, Miss Annie Flint, Mr. and Mrs. George E. Field, Mrs. C. A. Griscom, Miss Frances C. Griscom, Mrs. John C. Hagemeyer, Miss Harriet Hagemeyer, Senator P. H. McCarren, Ernest A. Man, United States Consul at Bergen, Norway; Paul Newman, Jr., Lieut. Henry E. Rhoades, United States Navy; Miss Rhoades, Prof. A. H. Smith, the Rev. J. Spencer Turner, Jr., and Mrs. R. H. Wetmore.

Hamburg-American Line Steamship Prussia, for Hamburg—Prof. D. W. Abercrombie, R. M. Sherman, Isidor Schlesinger, and Dr. E. M. Wahl.

Netherlands-American Line Steamship Veendam, for Rotterdam—W. E. Aiken, Mrs. M. F. Cooper, John C. Dallam, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Ellas, Dr. F. W. Fabricus, the Rev. A. H. Fleischer, William M. Gallup, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Hornblower, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Overman, Dr. W. H. Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. Milton J. Platt, the Rev. H. Vanderwart, Francis S. White, and Dr. T. Woolverton, United States Navy.

POLICE HAVE DEFENDER'S TOPMAST

Will Be Used as a Flagstaff Near Brooklyn Headquarters.

A number of women, representing the Ladies' Aid Association of St. Mary's Hospital Association, called on Police Commissioner Welles of Brooklyn yesterday morning, and, through Gen. McLeer of the Second Brigade, National Guard, presented to the police a silk flag and the topmast of the yacht Defender. The topmast was won by the Police Department at the garden party that was given by the women recently.

At the presentation were Mrs. John Byrne, Mrs. Charles A. Hoyt, Mrs. Lewis Lowe, Mrs. Daniel Byrne, Mrs. George R. Kuhn, Mrs. James Shevlin, Miss Margaret Reed, and Superintendent McKelvey, Deputy Superintendent MacKellar, the four Inspectors and the twenty-six Captains, and four commanding Sergeants in the force.

Gen. McLeer, in presenting the flag, said the police rendered efficient and faithful work during the strike last year, and aided the militia. He then, on behalf of the women, presented the flag and the topmast.

Superintendent McKelvey suggested that the flag be displayed in Murphy Park, adjoining Police Headquarters, and that it be raised at sunrise and lowered at sunset every day. This suggestion met with approval by all present, and arrangements will be made with the Park Commissioner to erect a flagstaff bearing the topmast from which the silk flag will wave in the future.

FOR THE JEROME PARK RESERVOIR

Report of Commissioners of Appraisal —Scaling in Favor of City.

The Commissioners of Appraisal in the acquisition of lands by the city for Jerome Park Reservoir made the first report yesterday.

The Commissioners are Messrs. James C. Bergen, John De Witt Warner, and ex-Mayor Franklin Edson. Their report covered fifty-seven parcels of land, or about two-thirds of the area to be acquired.

The amount claimed by former owners and supported by real estate experts was $2,014,147.94. The award made by the Commissioners is $1,847,038.71, making a saving to the city of $1,067,089.23.

The principal claim disposed of was the Jerome Park Villa Site and Improvement Company, owners of the old Jerome Park race track. The amount claimed was $1,610,753.89; the Commissioners awarded $1,004,083.50.

FAILURES OF SIX MONTHS

THE SHOWING MADE IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

Number of Embarrassments, with Estimates of Assets and Liabilities and the Relation of One to the Other—Table Setting Forth Some Facts for Corresponding Periods Since 1879—Comparison of the Figures Presented and Changes.

Business failures in the United States and Canada during the six months ending June 30 have been summarized in a report of Bradstreet's that will be issued to-day and compared with exhibits for corresponding periods in preceding years.

The figures do not include business embarrassments of persons engaged in agriculture or in any of the professions or of individuals or corporations in the transportation business, or of clerks in financial or industrial concerns.

Statistics of failures in the United States for the first six months of the calendar years 1879 to 1896, inclusive, are as follows:

	Number Failures.	Estimated Assets.	Total Liabilities.	Per Cent of Assets to Liabilities.
1896	7,600	$60,495,568	$105,535,936	57
1895	6,597	44,153,644	79,707,861	55
1894	6,528	44,970,825	82,555,339	54
1893	6,239	105,371,813	170,860,222	61
1892	5,351	28,985,106	56,535,521	51
1891	5,037	48,206,896	92,370,282	53
1890	5,466	30,025,116	62,867,962	48
1889	5,918	32,808,940	67,411,711	48
1888	5,254	34,834,746	64,987,622	53
1887	5,072	25,643,108	52,778,829	48
1886	5,461	25,509,317	53,241,431	48
1885	6,106	32,955,405	68,570,505	48
1884	5,183	70,730,060	124,104,357	56
1883	5,296	39,887,202	73,594,805	54
1882	3,649	27,329,705	52,383,289	53
1881	3,256	19,783,523	39,533,705	50
1880	2,399	14,727,907	31,317,307	46
1879	3,510	29,090,475	60,508,756	49

Bradstreet's comments on the situation thus:

From this it will be perceived that something in the nature of panic conditions, although not manifesting themselves in that form, have evidently prevailed in the business world, inasmuch as excessive increases are shown in the ratio of estimated assets to total liabilities. When we compare the past six months with those one year ago, assets are found to be 37 per cent. larger, while the increase in liabilities, as pointed out, is only 31 per cent.

Comparing with two years ago, the increase as to assets is 33 per cent., while aggregate liabilities gained only 28 per cent. When the contrast is made with the first half of 1893, when the panic naturally augmented liabilities abnormally, assets for the past six months are found to be 38 per cent. larger, while the liabilities are 39 per cent. smaller. Comparing with four years ago, the first half of 1892, assets are found to be 100 per cent. larger now than then, and liabilities only 88 per cent. larger, and when the contrast is made with the first half of 1895, the increase in assets is found 57 per cent., and in liabilities less than 100 per cent.

The total of failures in Canada for the six months just ended is 1,184; assets, $3,350,205; liabilities, $8,234,467. The total for the corresponding period of 1895 is: Failures, 934; assets, $2,869,386; liabilities, $6,629,240.

THE BERMUDA CASE.

"An Old New-Yorker" Protests Against Allowing Filibustering.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

When Western Europe was in arms against the Russian Emperor, the British Minister, John F. Crampton, tried to help his country by procuring recruits for the British Army in this country. He started no warlike measures, shipped no arms or powder—he simply offered good pay to all capable men who would go and serve in that army.

Our Government dismissed Mr. Crampton, and displaced several British Consuls who had aided him; declaring that this country should not be used as ground from which to make war on any other; and that, if we saw fit to make war, we would do it in our own time and way—not be drawn into it by unauthorized foreigners.

Now, what a change! Foreigners gather in New-York, form themselves into an organization for the avowed purpose of making war on a friendly power, and of stirring up armed rebellion in its territory. They openly collect money to this end. They send from our shores vessel after vessel filled with men and loaded with powder, ball, shell, dynamite, and every article for the work of war. These men have the brass to hold public fairs and entertainments, and ask our people to attend and contribute, to raise more money for this unlawful use. The public knows what these men are doing. The press knows, and the public knows, that these men and arms go to make war in Cuba against a friendly nation. The journals know of every expedition, and inform the public of it, sometimes before it starts. These offenses are far greater than Mr. Crampton's. But nothing is done to check them. The Supreme Court of the United States solemnly decides, what was pretty well known before, that the Government has power to stop all warlike acts within its territory or begun within its shores, and that all such acts are unlawful. But these foreigners laugh at our laws and at our Supreme Court. Since that solemn judgment a dozen expeditions have gone to aid the rebellion.

Why do we not enforce our laws against foreigners, who, on our own soil and in this very town, are openly making war against a people with whom we are at peace? OLD NEW-YORKER.

NEW-YORK, July 3, 1896.

A Village Patriot

By Sarah Orne Jewett.

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I.

Six men were going home from work together. They had been shingling the south gable end of a new country house, and the owner, a Boston man, had just telephoned down that everybody might knock off work at 3 o'clock, so that those who wished could take the 4 o'clock train to town. Most of the gang did wish this before the Fourth of July, and they were nearly all Boston men, who had been sent down by the building contractor. The six shinglers came down their ladder, and walked away together. Jim Fisher had his bicycle, but he trundled it along by hand and walked with his mates. They could still hear hammers knocking in the great house, where some of the boys were lingering to end off part of the standing finish in one of the lower rooms. Work was being rushed, and they had set themselves a stint, and loyally stood by to close the thing just right.

"I never saw a house put together so quick," said a sober-looking fellow named Allison to Jim Fisher, who turned to look back. "Quick's a room's parted off, on go the laths, and before the lathers get out the plasterers step in. Wonder the paperers don't chase them right round the four wet walls."

"Takes some folks a good while to find out that it's just as cheap to pay twenty men one day as 'tis to pay one man twenty days," said Jim Fisher.

"There ain't many bosses can handle a large crowd to good advantage," said a wise, round-shouldered old man, who wore spectacles at his work, and liked a good political argument at noon over his dinner pail. He was the only one of the six who lived in the town, and Charley Burrill had boarded with him all the Spring. Charley Burrill was a brisk-looking Boston fellow, who did a first-rate week's work and dressed himself with noticeable smartness on Sunday.

"You're right there!" said this young man; "trouble's apt to be with the boss. Last job I was on, we were standin' round most of our time waitin' an' tumblin' right over one 'nother. Men come down from the city with all their solder furnaces an' riggin' to do a piece o' the roofin' before the roof was boarded. There was one of 'em used to practice 'Annie Laurie' on a cornet under the stone shed, an' miss the same note every time, till one day a fellow went down out o' the third story to break the old toot horn over his head."

"Wish I was a boss," said Jim Fisher, cheerfully.

"No, you don't; not that kind," said old Thorndike. "Tell you I'm older'n you boys be, and I've noticed ever since I was a boy myself that folks always done well that done their fair day's work, an' all died poor that had a spell o' thinkin' they were goin' to get rich out o' shirkin'. Nothin' for nothin's a pretty safe rule."

"Goin' to preach this comin' Sunday, elder?" inquired Jim Fisher, with polite interest.

"No, I ain't, Sir," answered Abel, good-naturedly. "My ambitions all run toward practicin'. I'm goin' to celebrate the Fourth o' July, though. Perhaps you ain't aware it comes to-morrow, or do you have a special one o' your own up to Boston?"

"What are you going to do, elder?" demanded Jim Fisher. The six men had fallen into single file along the narrow footpath, but Fisher stopped and let the rest go by.

"What be I goin' to do?" repeated the old man, a little confused and glancing at Charley Burrill. "Well, Sir, my folks can celebrate as well as anybody round here, but 'twould seem plain to Boston folks."

"Don't let Charley spoil his nice new clothes with snapcrackers," said Jim, and Charley Burrill blushed as was expected. He had said early in the day that he was not going home for the Fourth, and they all knew the reason. They had come to a turn in the road, and Jim Fisher sprang on his wheel and whirled away, leaving everybody to plod behind.

"Be careful, Charley!" he shouted, and young Burrill shouted gayly back as he went down the lane with Abel Thorndike. Thorndike's house was on the river bank, and there were some apple trees by it, and a little flower garden in front. As the two men came to the gate, a pretty girl looked out of the window and threw her sewing on the table and came out to meet them.

II.

Abel Thorndike sat on his doorstep after supper, reading the "Life of Washington." The younger members of his household were leaning over the gate, talking and looking at the river.

Abel Thorndike Sat on His Do

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

UNEASINESS OVER THE CULMINATION OF FOREIGN BUYING.

Traders Nervous and the General List Closes Lower than on Thursday—Character of London's Recent Buying—St. Paul's Fine Showing—No Gold Taken for Export—A Loss in Reserve of $1,500,000.

FRIDAY—P. M.

There was considerable contraction in the volume of trading to-day, and the action of the market was disappointing to those who expected higher prices as the result of covering short contracts over the extended recess. London came about on a parity with our closing, but much nervousness was engendered when it was found that there were no foreign orders in the market. There were occasional rallies and as many setbacks, and at the close prices were fractionally lower than yesterday.

The London buying has caused much comment all the week, and there are many who doubt its genuineness. The fact remains that large blocks of stocks have been shipped this week, and that more will go to-morrow. This, however, is explained on the theory that it is cheaper to carry stocks in London than here, money there commanding only 1 per cent. Stocks like St. Paul will certainly in time sell about present prices, and pending the advance they "pay their own board," the dividends being more than sufficient to pay carrying charges. It is quite possible that a combination of American and foreign bankers have been buying stocks, and that they may buy more should the present low level be continued. St. Paul is earning nearly 8 per cent. on its stock, and has been paying out only 4 per cent. The business is still growing and the outlook for another year could hardly be better. In the last week in June the company increased its earnings by $141,795.

There was little or news to-day. There was withdrawn from the Sub-Treasury $250,000 gold, but whether for export or not was not stated. None of the usual exporting houses made withdrawals, so that yesterday's rumors of large shipments on Saturday will be without foundation. The bank statement was issued to-day, to-morrow being a holiday. It showed an expansion in reserve of $1,200,000, a loss in money holdings of over $1,000,000, an increase in deposits of $2,000,000, and a decrease in reserve of $1,589,050.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1½@2¾ per cent. The last loan was made at 2 per cent.

Time money rates were at 3 per cent. for sixty days, 3½ per cent. for ninety days, 4 per cent. for four months, and 4½@5 per cent. for six months. Commercial paper quotations: Sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4@4½ per cent.; four months' acceptances, 4½@5 per cent.; choice four to six months' single names, 4½@5 per cent.; names of good calibre but less well known, 5@6 per cent.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $133,874,529; balances, $10,651,402; Sub-Treasury debit balances, $2,846,371.

Money on call in London, ¼@¾ per cent.; discount rate in the open market, ⅝ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was very dull. Nominal rates were $4.88 for sixty days and $4.89 for demand. Actual rates were $4.87@$4.87¼ for sixty-day bills, $4.88@$4.88¼ for demand, $4.88¼@$4.88½ for cable transfers, and $4.86¼@$4.86½ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16⅞ for long and 5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 95⅜ and 95⅞, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—Par. Boston—10@16c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 50c premium; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 68¾@69. There were sales of 10,000 ounces at 69c.

The commercial price of bar silver was 68½c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 53⅝@54⅝c.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 31¾d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1893:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date	$42,826,517
Imports for same period	19,508,511
Net exports	$23,318,006
Net exports to date, 1895	13,035,786
Net exports to date, 1894	57,938,195
Net exports to date, 1893	62,725,002

GOVERNMENT AND STATE BONDS.

Government bonds were quiet. The 4s, 1907, coupon, advanced ¼; the 4s, 1925, ⅝, while the 5s declined ⅛. The sales were $3,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 116½ and $1,000 4s, 1907, coupon, at 108⅝. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	95	
4s, r., 1907	108¼	108⅜
4s, c., 1907	109	109¼
4s, r., 1925	116⅜	116⅝
4s, c., 1925	116⅜	116⅝
5s, r., 1904	112⅞	113⅛
5s, c., 1904	112⅞	113⅛
Currency 6s, 1897	100½	..
Currency 6s, 1898	103	..
Currency 6s, 1899	105	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..

In State securities, $10,000 Virginia, funded debt, 2-3s of 1991 sold at 57⅞.

RAILWAY BONDS.

Railway bonds very dull and featureless. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

C., B. & Q. deb 5s...2⅛ M., K. & T. 1st.....1⅞
D. & I. R. 1st.....2½

DECLINED.

T., St. L. & K. C. 1st | Ky. Cent.....1
L. r. 2

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 3.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Alta	.11	.11
Belcher	.52	.51
Best & Belcher	.70	.72
Bodie Consolidated	.41	.40
Bulwer	.27	.28
Challar	2.50	2.44
Consolidated Cal. & Va.	2.00	1.93
Crown Point	.53	.53
Gould & Curry	1.05	.97
Hale & Norcross	1.30	1.30
Mexican	.70	.66
Mono	.12	.05
Ophir	1.25	1.15
Potosi	1.25	1.15
Savage	.90	.87
Sierra Nevada	.62	.57
Union Consolidated	.56	.52
Utah	.10	.09
Yellow Jacket	.47	.45

COLORADO SPRINGS, July 3.—Gardiner & Co. report the closing quotations to-day as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Gibson	.76½	.75
Anaconda	.59	.60
Argentum	.54	.55
Isabella	.64	.64
Portland	.74	1.75
Union	.85½	.86
Consolidated	.14½	.14½
Pharmacist	.10¼	.10¼
Work	.11⅜	.12
Mount Rosa	.13½	.13½
Alamo	.04½	.04½
Blue Bell	.04	.04
Golden Fleece	1.45	1.48
Jefferson	.17	.17

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The American Tobacco Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. on the preferred stock, payable at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company on and after Aug. 1 to stockholders of record July 15. Transfer books will close on the latter date and reopen Aug. 3.

The H. B. Claflin Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. on the common stock, payable July 15. Books close at 3 P. M., July 6, and reopen at 10 A. M., July 16. The quarterly interest on the preferred stocks will be paid Aug. 1.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Adams Express	148	148	148	148		145	149	...
American Cotton Oil pf	53½	53½	51½	51½	+ ⅜	51	53	170
American Express	111	111	111	111		110	112	180
*American Sugar Refineries	108¾	110	108	108¾	–1	108¼	108⅝	30,745
*American Sugar Refineries pf	100⅝	100⅝	100⅛	100⅛		100	101	20
American Tobacco	80¾	81	80¼	80¾		80¼	80⅝	5,550
A., T. & S. F., all in pd	13⅝	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜		13½	13⅝	2,530
A. T. & S. F. pf	19⅝	20½	19⅝	20	– ⅛	19⅝	20	730
Baltimore & Ohio	18½	18½	18	18		17½	19	120
*Bay State Gas	20	21½	19½	19½	–1½	19½	20½	1,100
*Brooklyn Rapid Transit	21⅜	21⅝	21⅜	21⅝	– ⅛	21⅝	22⅛	820
Brooklyn Union Gas	90⅝	90⅝	90½	90⅝	– ⅛	90⅝	91½	110
Buff., Roch. & Pittsburg	54½	54½	54½	54½		55	61	10
Canada Southern	47	47	47	47		46	47	5
Central Pacific	15½	15½	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅛	15	16	100
Chesapeake & Ohio	14½	14½	14½	14½		14⅜	15	150
Chicago Gas	*88¾	58¾	56⅞	57⅞	–1⅛	57⅛	57⅝	8,394
Chi., Bur. & Quincy	72¾	72¾	71½	71⅝	– ⅝	71⅝	71⅞	8,700
Chi. & Northwestern	100⅜	100⅜	98⅝	98⅝	–1⅛	98½	99	2,890
C., M. & St. Paul	75⅜	76⅝	74⅜	74⅝	– ⅛	74½	75	21,015
Chi., Rock I. & Pacific	94	94⅝	93½	93½	– ⅝	93⅝	94	3,675
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	28⅝	29	28½	28½	–½	28½	28⅝	300
Colorado Fuel & Iron	22	22¼	22	22¼	+1¼	22¼	23	300
Columbus & Hocking Coal	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛			1½	100
Consolidated Gas Company	153½	155	153½	155	+ ½	154½	156	500
Delaware & Hudson	123	124	123	124		124	126	642
Denver & Rio Grande pf	47¼	47¾	47¼	47¾	+ ¼	47	48	100
Dist. & Cattle Feed., all in. pd.	13⅜	14	13⅜	13⅜		13⅜	13½	3,406
*Duluth, S. S. & A	4½	4½	4½	4½	– ⅛	4½	5	100
Erie	14⅝	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛	14⅜	14¾	200
General Electric	25⅜	26½	25½	26	– ⅛	26	26½	1,304
Illinois Central	92½	92½	92	92	–1⅛	92¼	93	210
Iowa Central pf	29	29	29	29	–1	29	30	125
Lake Erie & Western	17⅜	18¼	17⅜	18¼	+ ⅝	17	17⅜	200
Lake Erie & Western pf	70	70	70	70		* 69	70½	100
Lake Shore	147½	147½	147⅜	147⅜		146½	147	35
Louisville & Nashville	48¾	49⅝	48¾	49⅝	– ⅜	48⅝	48⅞	7,455
Louis., N. A. & Chicago	8⅛	8⅛	7⅞	8	– ⅛	7⅞	8	600
Louis., N. A. & Chicago pf	17½	18	17	17		16½	17½	625
Manhattan Consolidated	98	98	96½	97¾	– ⅜	97	97¼	2,810
*Metropolitan Traction	101	101	101	101	+ ½	101	...	100
Michigan Central	94	94	94	94		94	96	100
Minnesota Iron	62½	62½	62½	62½	– ⅛	62½	64½	100
Mo., Kan. & Texas	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	– ⅛	11⅛	11⅜	100
Mo., Kan. & Texas pf	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	– ⅛	21⅜	21⅞	810
Missouri Pacific	21	21	20½	20⅝	– ⅜	20⅝	21	835
Mobile & Ohio	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼	– ⅜	18½	20	200
Morris & Essex	162½	162½	162½	162½				14
*National Lead Company	21¾	21¾	21½	21½	– ⅛	21½	23	220
*National Lead Company pf	85½	85½	85¼	85½		85½	86½	100
New-Jersey Central	101½	102	101½	102	+ ½	101½	101¾	570
New-York Central	95	96	95⅝	96	+ ⅝	95½	95⅝	940
N. Y. Sus. & West. pf	21⅞	22	21⅞	22	+ ¼	21⅜	22	200
Norfolk & West., 2d in. pd	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ½	9⅜	10	100
North American	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛	4½	4⅞	1,200
Ontario & Western	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	– ⅛	13⅜	14	325
Pacific Mail	22½	22½	21¾	21¾	– ½	21	22	335
Phil. & Read., 2d in pd	13⅜	14¼	13⅜	13⅜		13⅜	14	2,870
St. Paul & Omaha	39¾	40	39¾	40	+ ⅝	39¾	39⅝	400
St. Paul & Omaha pf	125½	126	125½	125½	+3½	124½	125½	100
Southern Pacific	18⅝	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜	– ⅛	18½	19	260
Southern Railway	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	– ⅛	8⅝	8⅜	300
Southern Railway pf	26	26	25¾	25¾	– ⅛	25¾	25¾	1,908
Tennessee Coal & Iron	21	21½	20¾	21	+ ⅛	21	21½	2,175
Union Pacific, t. r.	7⅛	7⅛	7	7⅛		7	7¼	550
U. P., Denver & Gulf	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	– ¼	2	2½	425
U. S. Cordage	45	45	43½	43½	– ⅜	43½	45	450
U. S. Cordage pf	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	– ⅛	8⅝	9	110
U. S. Cordage gtd	18	18	17½	17½	+ ½	17	17⅝	300
*United States Leather	7½	7½	7½	7½		7¼	7½	100
*United States Leather pf	58	58¼	58	58	– ¼	57½	58	800
United States Rubber	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ¼	16¾	16⅝	100
United States Rubber pf	74	74	74	74		73	75	5
Wabash	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞		6⅞	7¼	15
Wabash pf	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ½	16¼	16¾	900
Western Union Telegraph	82¼	83¾	82	82¼		82¼	82¾	4,119
Wheeling & Lake Erie	9	9¼	8¾	9	+ ⅛	8⅞	9¼	1,300
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	32½	32½	32½	32½		30⅝	33	50

Total sales.....128,366

*Unlisted.

Silver.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Bullion certificates	69	69	69	69	+ ¼	68¾	69	10,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Kingston & Pem	.14	.14	.14	.14	...	...	...	100

Bonds.

Ann Arbor 1st 4s 10,000 69
Atch, Top & S F gen. 4s 6,000 78
20,000 ..... 78½
Adjustment 4s 18,000 ..... 39½
2,000 ..... 39¾
Brooklyn Un Gas 5s 1,000 ..... 105¾
1,000 ..... 105⅝
Bur, C R & N 1st 5,000 ..... 106¼
Canada So 1st Gtd 3,000 ..... 108¼
Central of N J gen 5s 12,000 ..... 117½
Cen R & B Co of Ga Collateral Gold 5s 5,000 95
Ches & O gen 4½s 4,000 72
Chic B & Q conv 5s 5,000 101
Chic, B & Q deb 5s 4,000 ..... 97½
C, B & Q, Neb ext 4s 1,000 89
C, I & W 1st Pacific 5s 10,000 105
Chic & N W ext 4s 4,000 102
Clev., C., Chic & St. L, Cin, Wab & M Div 4s 1,000 92
St Louis Div 4s 4,000 ..... 92¾
Col, H V & Tol 5s 4,000 86
Denver & Rio Grande 4s 9,000 ..... 90½
11,000 90
15,000 ..... 90½
Dul & Iron Rge 1st 7,000 74
3,000 ..... 102½
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s 1,000 109
Eliz, Lex & B S 5s 2,000 99
H & Tex Cen G M 4s 5,000 ..... 69½
2,000 ..... 69¾
Ill Cent 4s, 1953 2,000 ..... 99⅝
Iowa Central 1st 5s 3,000 95
2,000 ..... 94¾
Kentucky Cent 1st 4s 5,000 ..... 84½
Kings Co Elev 1st 5s 1,000 84
Mil & St Paul Chic & Mo River 5s 5,000 108
Mil & St Paul Chic & Pac Western 5s 10,000 113
Mil & St P G M 4s Series A 2,000 94
Mo, K & T of Tex 5s 8,000 77
Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s 4,500 ..... 82½
4,000 ..... 82⅞
6,000 ..... 82⅝
6,000 83
Mo, Kansas & Texas 2d 2,000 ..... 56½
N Y, Cent & St. L 4s 3,000 ..... 103½
N Y & N E 1st 6s 2,000 113
N Y, N H & H 4s cons deb certfs 2,000 ..... 132½
N Y, O & W ref 4s 4,000 88
N Y, S & W G M 1,000 ..... 68⅝
North Pac 1st 6s 4,000 113
North Pac 1st reg 5,000 113
Nor Pac col tr notes J P M & Co ctfs 5,000 ..... 90½
Nor Pac Term 1st 11,000 106
Nor Pac & Mon 1st Trust Co certfs 1,000 86
Oreg Imp Co con 5s Tr Co certfs 11,000 12
O R & N 5s, Tr Co cts 15,000 97
Oregon Short Line 6s 2,000 ..... 112½
Trust Co certfs 2,000 ..... 110¾
Penn Gas gtd 4½s 15,000 ..... 111¼
P & R 1st pf inc, Tr Co cts, 2d ins pd 7,000 ..... 30¾
5,000 31
10,000 ..... 31½
5,000 31
1,000 ..... 31½
2d pf inc, Tr Co cts, 2d ins pd 10,000 ..... 19¼
Rio Grande Western 1st 15,000 ..... 90½
7,000 74
St L, A & T H 1st 5s 18,000 105
St L & Iron Mt 5s 5,000 77
St Paul, M & M 1st 3,000 103
So Pac of Arizona 1st 6,000 94
Southern Ry 1st 5's 4,000 ..... 89½
2,000 ..... 89¾
9,000 ..... 89½
Tex & P 1st Cons 5s 5,000 ..... 93½
5,000 ..... 93¾
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 6,000 84
Tol, St L & K C 1st, Trust Co certfs 2,000 68
Virginia Midland G M 2,000 ..... 99½
4,000 100
Wabash 1st 5s 2,000 ..... 106⅜
Det & Chic ext 1,000 97
West Shore gtd 4s 7,000 ..... 104½
1,000 ..... 104⅛
1,000 ..... 104⅜
Registered 1,000 103
W Nor Car 1st 6s 5,000 ..... 109⅝
W U col tr 5s 1,000 ..... 105½
1,000 ..... 105½
W C Co 1st, Tr Co cts 2,000 ..... 32⅝

Total sales.....$565,500

CHANGES OF THE WEEK.

The following table shows the changes in the principal stocks for the week, the comparison being with the final prices of Friday, June 26:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
Cotton Oil	12⅝	9	9¼	–3
Cotton Oil pf	53½	50	51½	–2
Sugar	116¼	106⅞	108⅜	–7¾
Tobacco	64⅜	58⅜	60⅜	–3¾
Atchison	14⅛	13⅜	13⅜	– ⅝
Atchison pf	20½	19½	20	– ⅜
Baltimore & Ohio	18⅝	16⅜	17½	–1½
Bay State Gas	24	18½	19½	–4½
Brook. Union Gas	93¾	89	90½	–4
Can. Southern	40⅞	*45⅜	45⅝	–3⅝
Chesapeake & Ohio	15	13⅜	14½	– ⅝
Chicago Gas	66½	56	57¼	–9½
Northwestern	102⅛	97¼	98⅜	–3⅝
Burlington	77	70⅜	71⅛	–5½
C., C. C. & St. Louis	32	27½	28½	–3⅝
St. Paul	77¼	73⅜	74⅞	–2⅜
Rock Island	68⅝	*62½	63⅜	–5⅜
Col. Fuel & Iron	25	20	22¼	–3⅝
Col., H. V. & Tol.	17¼	16	17	– ½
Consol. Gas	157½	152¼	155	–3
Del. & Hudson	127½	121¼	124	–3⅝
Lackawanna	160½	157½	160½	–1½
Denver pf	47¼	46⅜	47¼	– ½
Whisky	15¾	13	13⅜	–2
General Electric	31	24⅜	26	–4⅞
Laclede Gas	21½	20⅜	20⅝	–1⅜
Lake Shore	152⅜	*146½	147	–3
Louisville & Nashville	50⅛	47⅜	48⅝	–1⅜
Manhattan	102¾	95½	97¼	–5½
Missouri Pacific	22⅜	19⅝	20⅞	–2⅛
Mo., Kan. & Texas pf	23½	20⅜	21⅝	–2
National Lead	23⅜	21½	21½	–2
New-Jersey Central	106⅜	100¾	102	–5¾
New-York Central	99	*94¼	96½	–3
Susquehanna pf	24	21	22	–2½
Pacific Mail	23½	20⅜	21½	–2⅞
Reading, 2d interest paid	15	13½	13⅝	–1¼
Omaha	42	38½	40	–3
Silver bullion certfs	69⅜	68⅝	69	– ⅛
Southern Railway pf	27⅞	25	25⅝	–1⅞
Tennessee Coal & Iron	23½	19⅜	21	–2½
Union Pacific	7¼	6⅝	7⅛	– ⅛
Leather pf	58⅜	56⅜	58	–1⅜
Rubber	17¼	14⅜	16⅜	–1½
Wabash pf	16⅝	15½	16¼	–1
Western Union Tel	83⅜	81⅝	82½	–1⅝
Wheeling & Lake Erie	9⅜	8⅝	9	– ¼

*Ex dividend.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	310	Irving	140
Am. Exchange	168	Leather Man'f'rs'	170
Broadway	225	Manhattan	207
Butchers & Drov's'	125	Mechanics'	185
Central National	120	Mercantile	150
Chemical	4000	Merchants'	132
City	500	Metropolis	410
Citizens'	125	Mount Morris	100
Commerce	203	National Union	202½
Continental	182	New-Amsterdam	150
Corn Exchange	280	New-York	230
East River	125	Park	280
Fifth Avenue	2900	Republic	140
First Nat. of S. I.	110	Shoe & Leather	96
Fourth National	175	State of New-York	105¾
Hanover	310	Third National	100
Imp. & Traders'	525	Western National	111½

There were sales of 13 shares of Third National at 103, 40 shares at 100, and 40 shares at 102½.

IMPORTS FOR THE WEEK.

The imports of the week, exclusive of specie, were $8,186,188, of which amount $1,688,822 was in dry goods and the remainder in general merchandise. The imports of specie were $146,783 and the exports of specie were $1,629,135.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alb. & Sus.	175	...	Mex. N. ctfs.	75	...
Alt. & T. H. 58	62		M. & St. L., 16	16	17½
Am. Coal	110	125	M. & St. L. 1st pf	72	74¾
Am. C. Oil	10½	11½	M. & St. L. 2d pf	41	46
Am. Dist. Tel	20	30	N., C. & St. L.	68	85
Ann Arbor	7	9	Nat. Lin. Oil	17½	19
Ann Arb. pf	22	24	Nat. Starch	...	8
Ann. T. & C. pf	91	...	N. S. 1st pf	48	55
At. & Pacific	⅝	½	N. S. 2d pf	10	20
B. & O. S. W. pf. new	3	7	New Cent. Co.	5	8
Brunsw'k Co.	1	2	N. Y. & N. H.	...	170
B., R. & P.	18½	24	N. Y. C. & St. L.	12	13
B.,C.R. & N.	72	...	N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	68	79
Can. Pacific	60⅜	61½	N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	27	29
C. & M.	4	7	N. Y. L. 2d pf.	27	29
Chi. G. W.	5⅝	7¼	N. Y. Sus. & W.	8	8½
Chi. & Alt.	154	160	Norfolk So.	65	72
Chi. & E. Ill.	42	50	Nor. & West. 2d in. pd.	8	5
C. & Ind. V. pf.	148	150	Nor. Pacific	9	9
C., M. & St. P. pf.	127¼	128½	Nor. Pac. pf.	45	49
C.,L.& W. pf.	45	49	Ohio & M.	...	104
Clev. & P.	...	104	Col. Coal & I. Dev.	½	...
Col. Coal & I. Dev.	½	...	C. F. & I. pf.	100	...
C. H. V. & T. pf.	50	60	O. Ind. & W.	½	...
Comm. Cable	140	160	O. Imp. t. r.	...	½
Consol. Coal	82	86	Ore. R. & N. as. pd.	12	16
D., L. & W.	152	160	Ore. R. & N. U. N.,3d in. pd.	...	10½
D. & G. W.	12¾	...	Penn. Coal	330	...
D. M. & Ft. D.	7	9	Peo. & East.	4	6
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	60	...	P., P. & E.	1½	2
*D., S. S. & A. pf.	7	12	P. & W. pf.	15	20
Ev. & T. H.	28½	30	P., C. C. & St. L.	14	15
E. & T.H. pf.	40	50	P. Ft. W. & C.	160	...
F. & P.M. pf.	110	120	P. P. C. Co.	150	156
Gt. Nor. pf.	...	...	Q'silver	1⅞	3
G. B. & W.	...	...	Q'silver pf.	18	18
G. R. & I.	23½	...	Reni. & Bar.	176½	...
Homestake	...	...	R., W. & O.	115	117
I., Ill. & I.	27½	...	St. L. S. W.	3½	4¼
Iowa Central	7½	8	St.L. S.W.pf.	9	10
K. & Mich.	5¼	8	St. J. & G. I.	⅛	⅜
K. & D. M.	5	6	St. P. & D.	18	22½
Keok. & D. M. pf.	...	15	St.P. & D.pf.	80½	87
Keok. & N. W.	14½	15¾	St. P., M. & M.	109	115
Keo. & W.	...	35	Tex. Pac.	7⅝	7¾
Laclede Gas.	20	21	T. & O. C.	80	85
Lac. Gas pf.	75	80	Tol. & O. C. pf.	70	74
Long Island	74	75½	U. P.	2	2½
L.,St.L. & T.	...	10	U. P. & W.	5¼	9
Mah. Coal R.	110	...	U. S. Ex.	40	41
M. C. R. pf.	107½	...	W.-F. Ex.	90	100
Man. Beach.	5	12	*W. U. Beef.	7	8
Md. Coal pf.	50	60			

*Unlisted.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sug. Refs	108⅝	110	108¼	108⅝	16,400
Am. Tobacco	60⅝	60⅞	60¼	60⅝	300
Am. T. F. pf. r.	29½	29½	29½	29½	70
Chicago Gas	58¾	58⅝	57	57⅛	800
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	94	94⅝	93⅝	93⅝	1,560
Chi., B. & Q.	72¾	72⅞	71⅝	71⅝	3,980
Chi., M. & St. P.	75⅛	75⅝	74⅝	74½	11,520
Dist. & C. F.	13¾	13⅞	13½	13⅝	110
Gen. Electric	26	26	26	26	50
Louis. & Nash.	48¾	49⅜	48¾	48¾	1,250
Manhattan	98	98¼	97⅞	98⅛	330
Mergenthaler Co.	124½	124½	124½	124½	100
Mo. Pacific	21½	21½	20⅞	20⅞	178
N. Y. L. E. & W.	14⅝	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	10
P. & R. 2d in. pd.	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	600
South. Ry. pf.	25⅞	25⅞	25⅛	25¼	20
Tenn. C. & I.	21	21¼	21	21¼	120
U. S. Leather pf.	58⅛	58⅜	58⅛	58⅛	640
Western Union	82¼	83⅜	82¼	82⅞	70

Total 88,500

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At., T. & S.F.gen.	78⅝	78⅝	78¼	78⅜	$8,000
Den. & R. G. 4s	90	90	90	90	2,000
Mo., K. & T. 1st	82⅝	83	82⅝	83	15,000
North. Pac. 1st	113⅜	113⅜	113⅛	113⅜	2,000

Total $27,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alamo	.05	.05	.05	.05	300
Bedford Cons.	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	200
C. & Crip. Creek	.05	.05	.05	.05	500
C. & Crip. Cons.	.15	.15	.15	.15	1,000
Con. Imperial	.03	.03	.03	.03	500
Mt. Rosa	.14	.14	.14	.14	200
Ophir	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	300
Pharmacist	.09	.09	.09	.09	2,000
Potosi	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	100
Savage	.95	.95	.95	.95	150

Total 5,250

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Sept. option	57⅛	57⅛	56⅛	56¼	815,000

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, July 3.—Our market has acted in sympathy with New-York most of the day. Trade has been rather light, with a tendency to lower prices in Lake Street. Western Stone advanced nearly 10 points over yesterday's close. Diamond Match and New-York Biscuit were both in demand. Traders and the public alike are timid about investing.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing prices received from Messrs. A. O. Slaughter & Co. of Chicago as follows:

	Friday. Bid.	Friday. Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Asked.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS $2,900,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National
291 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company,
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
46 and 48 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Real Estate Trust Company of N. Y.
Interest paid on Deposits. 30 Nassau St.

The State Trust Co.
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

VERMILYE & CO
BANKERS,
NASSAU & PINE STREETS,
NEW YORK CITY,
Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities.
Deposits received and interest allowed on Balances.

HOLLISTER & BABCOCK
17 AND 19 BROAD STREET.
DEAL IN
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
AND EXECUTE ORDERS AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

BANKING HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.
11, 13, 15, and 17 Broad Street.
MEMBERS OF THE N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders for Stocks, Bonds, Grain, and Cotton executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposit accounts. Act as Fiscal Agents for Corporations.
Branch Offices, 202 Fifth Av., 87 Hudson St., 487 Broadway, and 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS OF THE Ohio Southern Railroad Company.

Default having occurred in the interest due June 1st on your bonds, the undersigned committee, appointed to protect your interests, has prepared a plan looking thereto, copies of which may be obtained from the Central Trust Co. of New-York, No. 54 Wall Street, or from any member of the committee.

Bondholders are requested to deposit their bonds, and to sign the agreement as soon as possible, in order that the committee may be placed in a position to protect their interests without delay.

WILLIAM A. READ, Nassau and Pine Sts.;
THOMAS DENNY, No. 62 Cedar St.;
SIMON BORG, No. 20 Nassau St.;
HENRY SANFORD, No. 59 Broadway;
EDWIN S. HOOLEY, No. 20 Broad St.;
Committee.

KOUNTZE BROS.
BROADWAY AND CEDAR ST.
LETTERS OF CREDIT

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

SAVINGS BANKS.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
644 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1896.
90th Semi-Annual Dividend.
The Trustees of this institution have declared interest at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum on sums of $500 or under, and at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the excess of $500 and not exceeding $3,000 remaining on deposit during the three or six months ending on the 30th inst. Payable on and after the third Monday in July next.
JOSEPH BIRD, President.
FRANK G. STILES, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
S. E. Cor. 6th Ave. and 16th St.
INTEREST AT THE RATE OF FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM for the SIX MONTHS and THREE MONTHS ENDING JUNE 30, 1896, will be credited depositors on all sums from five dollars to three thousand dollars, entitled thereto under the by-laws, payable JULY 20, 1896, when made on or before JULY 10, 1896, will draw interest from JULY 1, 1896.
JOHN HARSEN RHOADES, President.
JAMES QUINLAN, Treasurer.
FRANCIS H. LEGGETT, } Secretaries.
B. OGDEN CHISOLM, }

DIVIDENDS.

THE DENVER AND RIO GRANDE R. R. CO.
NEW-YORK June 4, 1896.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Preferred Capital Stock of the company out of the net earnings, payable July 15, proximo.
The transfer books of the preferred stock will close at 3 o'clock P. M., July 6, and reopen on the morning of July 16.
GEORGE COPPELL, Chairman of the Board.

THE NATIONAL BUTCHERS AND DROVERS' BANK.
New-York, June 24th, 1896.
The Directors of this bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. payable on and after July 1st, 1896.
The transfer books will remain closed until that date. WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK.
New-York, June 26th, 1896.
SEVENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.
The Directors of this bank have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three (3) Per Cent., free of tax, payable July 6th, to which date from June 30th the transfer books will be closed.
A. H. TIMPSON, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK.
June 23, 1896.
The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable, free of tax, on and after July 1st. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
GEORGE H. HICKOK, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS

By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
Office, No. 24 Pine St.,
WEDNESDAY, JULY 8th,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
By order of the Executors of Augustus Zerega, dec'd.

$50,000 Louisville, New-Albany & Chicago Ry. Co. Consld. Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1916.
$50,000 Norfolk & Western R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1957, (Clinch Valley Div.,) Mercantile Trust Co. certfs.
625 shs. Brooklyn Elevated R. R. Co.
$100 St. Louis & Southwestern Ry. Co. Bd., scrip.
100 shs. Oregon Improvement Co. prefd.
300 shs. Lake Erie & Western R. R. Co. prefd.
1 sh. New-York Mutual Ins. Co., (130 p. c. pd. in liq.)
142½ shs. Tradesmen's National Bank.
500 shs. Consolidated Gas Co. of N. Y.
200 shs. United States Equitable Gas Co.
190 shs. Equitable Gas Light Co., N. Y.
200 shs. Omaha & St. Louis R'way Co. common T. C.
201 shs. Omaha & St. Louis R'way Co. prefd.
120 shs. Rio Grande & Western Ry. Co. prefd.
41 shs. Great Western Insurance Co., ($30 per share paid in liquidation.)
By order of Administrator.
20 shs. New-York Biscuit Co.
$1,000 Equitable Securities Co. Debenture Bds., Series B, due 1904, Sept., 1895, coupons.
For account of whom it may concern.
20 shs. First National Bank of Jersey City.
1,450 shs. Montana Coal & Iron Co.
25 shs. Nat'l Bank of the Republic.
15 shs. State Trust Co.
10 shs. National Park Bank.
300 shs. Staten Island R'way Co.
$10,000 City Railway Improvement Co. 6 p. c. 20-year Gold Trust Bds., 1909, Sept., 1891, coups.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK,
New-York, July 3, 1896.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this bank, held this day, Mr. William P. St. John tendered his resignation as President of the bank, to take effect upon the election of his successor. The resignation was accepted with great reluctance and with a unanimous expression of sincere regret.
F. B. SCHENCK, Cashier.

THE STATE BANK,
378 Grand Street.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the bank, No. 378 Grand St., on MONDAY, JULY 13th, 1896. The polls will be open from 3:30 to 4:30 o'clock P. M.
J. H. ROSENBAUM, Cashier.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF Three Battleships for the United States Navy.
—Navy Department, Washington, D. C., June 25, 1896.—Under authority conferred by the act of Congress making appropriations for the naval service, approved June 10, 1896, sealed proposals are hereby invited and will be received at this department until 12 o'clock noon, on Monday, the 14th day of September, 1896, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of attending bidders, for the construction, by contract, for the United States Navy, of three vessels, exclusive of armament, which vessels are, for the purposes of this advertisement, designated as Battleships Nos. 7, 8, and 9. Three sea-going coast-line battleships of about 11,000 tons displacement each. All armor, armor bolts, and their accessories, required for use in the construction of said vessels, excepting such as may be required for the protective decks, are to be furnished by the Government, but the contractor is to furnish all rivets and other fastenings, and drill, tap, and fit all holes for rivets and other fastenings used to connect any part of the hull framing to the armor for constructive purposes, and fit, fix, place, and secure to the vessels, in accordance with the plans and specifications, all of the armor, including that used in the construction of the turrets, barbettes, conning towers, and ammunition tubes, and protection for the guns and loading positions. The contracts will provide that all the expenses of all trials prior to preliminary or conditional acceptance shall be borne by the contractor. Said vessels are to be constructed in accordance with plans and specifications provided or adopted by the Secretary of the Navy. A circular defining the chief characteristics of said vessels and their machinery, and enumerating the requirements with which the plans and specifications therefor provided by bidders should comply has been prepared, and copies of the same may be obtained upon application to the Bureau of Construction and Repair. Plans and specifications for the construction of said vessels may be seen and examined at the department rooms and after Aug. 1, 1896. Copies of proposals embracing a general statement of provisions to be included in the contract for each vessel will be prepared, and may be obtained at any time after said date, on application to the department, where all information essential to bidders can also be obtained. Said vessels must be completed within three years from the dates of the respective contracts, and payments on each vessel will be made in thirty equal installments as the work progresses, upon bills duly certified, from which 10 per cent. will be reserved to be paid on the full and final completion of the respective contracts. Proposals for the construction of said vessels will be received "from every American shipbuilder and other person who shall show, to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Navy, that he within three months from the date of the contract he will be possessed of the necessary plant for the performance of the work in the United States which he shall offer to undertake." The evidence thus required must accompany the proposals or be submitted to the department in advance. Each proposal must include the construction of both the vessel and her machinery, complete in all respects, as required by the plans and specifications, and contract will be made separately for each vessel, including hull and machinery. Bidders who may desire to offer to construct both of said vessels may embrace both in one proposal, the price of each being given separately, and may propose separately for one or two vessels under one or both of the two classes of proposals as specified in the aforesaid circular. Each proposal must be accompanied by a satisfactory certified check payable to the order of the Secretary of the Navy, and the checks of successful bidders shall become the property of the United States in case they shall fail to enter into the requisite contract and to furnish the requisite security on the acceptance of their proposals. The amount of such check must be at least $80,000 with a proposal for one vessel, or $100,000 with a proposal for two vessels. All checks of bidders whose proposals shall not be accepted will, on the award of the contracts, be returned to them; the check of each successful bidder will be returned to him when his contract has been duly entered into and the requisite security furnished. Every successful bidder will be required to enter into a formal contract by Oct. 8, 1896, for the faithful performance of the work, and to give a satisfactory bond for such performance in a penal sum equal to 15 per cent. of the amount of his bid. Proposals must be made in duplicate, in accordance with forms which will be furnished on application to the department, inclosed in sealed envelopes, addressed to the Secretary of the Navy, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., and marked "Proposals for the construction of Battleships." The Secretary of the Navy reserves the right to reject any or all bids, as, in his judgment, the interests of the Government may require. H. A. HERBERT, Secretary of the Navy.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES FOR THE NEW-York Navy Yard, June 16, 1896.—Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Supplies for the New-York Navy Yard, to be opened July 7, 1896," will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon July 7, 1896, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the New-York Navy Yard a quantity of boiler tubes, steel plates, angle bars, rivet rod, lumber, carpets, and rugs. The articles must conform to the Navy standard and pass the usual naval inspection. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the Navy Pay Office, New-York. The attention of manufacturers and dealers is invited. The bids, all other things being equal, decided by lot. The department reserves the right to waive defects or to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the Government. EDWIN STEWART, Paymaster General, U. S. N.

PROPOSALS FOR ORDNANCE SUPPLIES.—Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa., June 4, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received until 1 o'clock P. M. JULY 6, 1896, for furnishing Powder Shot, Wads, Cotton Waste, Forage, Iron, Steel, Drawn and Lap-welded Steel and Malleable Iron Cylinders, Copper and Brass Tubing, Brass, Bronze, Iron, and Steel Castings, Hardware, Cartridge Copper and Brass, Cupro-nickel, Pig Lead, Lumber, Bricks, Cement, Lime, Glass, Coal, Soap, Chemicals, Strawboards, Paper, Paints, Oils, &c., during fiscal year ending June 30, 1897. Information furnished on application to Lieut. Col. J. P. FARLEY, Ord. Dept.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, D. C., July 3, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received here until 3 o'clock P. M. on MONDAY, AUG. 3, 1896, for furnishing this department with rapid-fire guns, their mounts, and ammunition. Bids will be received for all or part of the foregoing. Information can be obtained by addressing Brig. Gen. D. W. FLAGLER, Chief of Ord.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT, Westchester County.—In the matter of the application of THOMAS F. GILROY, as Commissioner of Public Works of the City of New-York, under and in pursuance of Chapter 490 of the Laws of 1883 and Chapter 106 of the Laws of 1887 for the appointment of Commissioners of Appraisal of lands in North Salem, Westchester County.—Reservoir M., Parcels 17-88.

Public notice is hereby given that the second separate report of John Berry and George Caulfield, who were appointed Commissioners of Appraisal in the above-entitled matter by an order of the Supreme Court bearing date July 23, 1892, and David Thompson, who was appointed Commissioner of Appraisal in the above-entitled matter by an order of the Supreme Court bearing date Oct. 28, 1893, which said report bears date June 6, 1896, and was filed in the Westchester County Clerk's office June 11, 1896.

Notice is further given that an application will be made to confirm the said report at a Special Term of the Supreme Court, to be held at the Court House, in the City of Brooklyn, Kings County, on the 27th day of July, 1896, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard.—Dated June 25, 1896.
FRANCIS M. SCOTT, Counsel to the Corporation, No. 2 Tryon Row, New-York City.

A SURPRISE FOR MR. BOWERS

New Legal Twist in the Sister Carmelita Will Case.

Sister Carmelita's contested will, bequeathing all her estate, $150,000, to her niece, Mary Isabella Sullivan, thirteen years old, came up again before Surrogate Fitzgerald yesterday. Richard White Hennessy, a nephew and the contestant, has been represented at previous hearings by ex-Surrogate Ransom and Julius M. Mayer, and the defendant by John M. Bowers and William J. Lardner.

Mr. Bowers arose when the case was called yesterday, and said that ex-Surrogate Ransom and Mr. Mayer had withdrawn from the case and moved that the will be at once admitted to probate. There was a moment's hush, and then Adrian H. Larkin arose and said:

"I appear for Mr. Joseph M. Baker, a brother of the testatrix. I would like an adjournment so that we can have an opportunity to advise with our client. I have not yet had time to examine into the case."

"Whom do you appear for?" excitedly asked Mr. Bowers.

"I represent the law firm of Butler, Notman, Joline & Mynderse, and we have just been retained."

Mr. Bowers turned to Surrogate Fitzgerald and said:

"These people have no standing in court. Mr. Baker is not a contestant, and I object to an adjournment. The counsel for the contestant have withdrawn from the case."

"Mr. Baker certainly has an interest in this proceeding," said Mr. Larkin. "He was induced to sign a waiver under false representations."

The remark about false representations brought Mr. Bowers to his feet and he exclaimed:

"When a reputable law firm appears in a proceeding little better than an attempt to extract money, it would be better for a member of that firm to come, in place of sending a clerk, to insult counsel."

"Is Mr. Baker a party to this proceeding?" asked Surrogate Fitzgerald.

"He is not. He has no standing in court," replied Mr. Bowers. "He filed a petition for the probate of the will."

"I don't propose," said Surrogate Fitzgerald, "to let this court be dallied with in this way."

"Two of the contestants have made a settlement," quietly remarked Mr. Larkin.

"There has been no settlement," exclaimed Mr. Bowers. He then said that Mr. Hennessy was the only contestant.

Mr. Larkin said that, while, perhaps, not so of record, Joseph F. Baker and Richard C. Baker, brothers of Sister Carmelita, were contestants.

"I am surprised," he continued, "at Mr. Bowers's attack upon me. It is true, I am only a clerk, but the reputation of our firm is such that no one will believe that it would do anything wrong, and Mr. Bowers's associations with our firm are such that he should know that it would do nothing wrong."

"I do not think," said Mr. Larkin, "that when I asked for an adjournment so that we can have one working day to consider the case, that I am asking too great a favor."

After considerable discussion, during which Mr. Bowers again demanded that the will be admitted to probate, Surrogate Fitzgerald adjourned the case upon the agreement that the case then proceed to a determination. This ruling did not seem to please any one except Mr. Larkin and Joseph F. Baker. When the latter left the courtroom he said: "My own brother tried to dump me. He and Hennessy agreed to accept $8,333 and counsel fees and costs, by way of settlement, and wanted me to accept the same amount, but I would not do so. I would not accept such a small amount, and will fight the case to a finish."

INCREASED DETECTIVE FORCE.

Capt. O'Brien Now Has over 100 Men for Special Work.

Chief of Police Conlin increased the staff of the Detective Bureau yesterday by the addition of ten more men. He transferred the following patrolmen to the Detective Bureau, and assigned them to duty as detectives: John H. Allen of the Charles Street Station, William S. Barlow of Acting Inspector O'Keeffe's office, Daniel Daly of the West Forty-seventh Street Station, Charles Grave of the Delancey Street Station, William Moody of the Church Street Station, Jeremiah W. Mahoney of the Fifth Street Station, Ladislaus Stransky of the Morrisania Station, John Taylor of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station, William F. Day of the Central Office, and John F. Carlin and Peter J. Farney of the West Thirtieth Street Station.

Chief Conlin said that it was his intention to further increase the staff of the Detective Bureau, by appointing at least twenty more detectives, so as to make the night detective service more efficient.

"In olden times," he said, "it was the habit to have only a few detectives on duty at night. Now we have a large staff on duty at all important places, such as ferries, railroad stations, and other points. There was a time, also, when the men on duty at the Detective Bureau at night went to sleep when the hour grew late, but now the men on night duty have to stay awake and attend to such police business as is reported.

"I want to have the staff large enough to meet all emergencies. The ten policemen detailed to-day as detectives were selected by Capt. O'Brien and myself for their efficiency. All have good records and have done good police work."

The new detectives reported to Capt. O'Brien at 6 o'clock last evening. About fifty Central Office detectives are now doing night duty. The total force of the Detective Bureau now numbers over 100 men.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.
In the matter of the application of the Board of Street Opening and Improvement of the City of New-York, by the Counsel to the Corporation of said city, relative to acquiring title by The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York to certain lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises in the Eleventh Ward of the City of New-York bounded by Houston, Stanton, Pitt, Willett, and Sheriff Streets, duly selected, located, and laid out as and for a public park, under and in pursuance of the provisions of Chapter 293 of the Laws of 1895 and of Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887.
PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF CHAPter 293 of the Laws of 1895 and of Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887, notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said court, to be held in Part I. thereof, in the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on Friday, the 10th day of July, 1896, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate in the above-entitled matter.

The nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the acquisition of title by The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York to certain lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises in the Eleventh Ward of the City of New-York, bounded by Houston, Stanton, Pitt, Willett, and Sheriff Streets, in fee simple absolute, the same to be appropriated, converted, and used by and for the purposes specified in Chapter 293 of the Laws of 1895 and Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887, said property having been duly selected, located, and laid out by the Board of Street Opening and Improvement of the City of New-York as and for a public park, under and in pursuance of the provisions of said Chapter 293 of the Laws of 1895 and Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887, being the following-described lots, pieces, or parcels of land, namely:

PARCEL "A."

All that piece or parcel of land in the Eleventh Ward of the City of New-York bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the intersection of the southerly line of Houston Street with the easterly line of Pitt Street, and thence (1) running southerly along the easterly line of the said Pitt Street for a distance of four hundred feet (400 feet) to the intersection of the same with the northerly line of Stanton Street; thence (2) running easterly along the northerly line of the said Stanton Street for a distance of two hundred feet (200 feet) to the intersection of the same with the westerly line of Willett Street; thence (3) running northerly along the westerly line of the said Willett Street for a distance of four hundred feet (400 feet) to the intersection of the same with the southerly line of Houston Street; thence (4) running westerly along the southerly line of said Houston Street for a distance of two hundred feet, (200 feet,) more or less, to the place or point of beginning.

PARCEL "B."

All that piece or parcel of land in the Eleventh Ward of the City of New-York bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the intersection of the southerly line of Houston Street with the easterly line of Willett Street, and thence (1) running southerly along the easterly line of said Willett Street for a distance of four hundred feet (400 feet) to the intersection of the same with the northerly line of Stanton Street; thence (2) running easterly along the northerly line of said Stanton Street for a distance of two hundred feet (200 feet) to the intersection of the same with the westerly line of Sheriff Street; thence (3) running northerly along the westerly line of said Sheriff Street for a distance of four hundred feet (400 feet) to the intersection of the same with the southerly line of Houston Street; thence (4) running westerly along the southerly line of said Houston Street for a distance of two hundred feet, (200 feet,) more or less, to the place or point of beginning.—Dated New-York, June 15th, 1896.
FRANCIS M. SCOTT, Counsel to the Corporation, No. 2 Tryon Row, New-York City.

H. H. BLISS WAS ABSENT.

C. A. Anderson Examined in Supplementary Proceedings Against Him.

Charles A. Anderson, manager of the Colonial Hotel, at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Eighth Avenue, was examined yesterday in the room of Part I. of the City Court in supplementary proceedings brought against H. H. Bliss by John L. Maynard, who obtained a judgment for $375 for grates supplied Mr. Bliss for his rooms in the hotel. Mr. Bliss is the step-father of Mary Alice Almont Livingston Fleming, who was recently acquitted on the charge of poisoning her mother, Mrs. Evelina M. Bliss. He was not present at the examination.

"Does Mr. Bliss still live at the Colonial Hotel?" Edward Scott, counsel for Mr. Maynard, asked Mr. Anderson.

"Yes, sir. He occupies rooms there, and I wish I could get my money from him," said Mr. Anderson.

"What rent does Mr. Bliss pay for the rooms?"

"He agreed to pay $6 a week," said Mr. Anderson, with a smile. He said that Mr. Bliss did not eat regularly at the hotel.

"Did Florence Bliss ever reside at the hotel?" he was asked.

"No, sir," replied the witness, emphatically.

A moment later the witness said: "Bliss, I believe, never gave that poor girl Florence a pair of shoes in her lifetime."

The witness said that Mrs. Fleming never had an account at the hotel. Mr. Bliss paid all her indebtedness to the hotel for meals.

"How much does Mr. Bliss owe the hotel now?" Mr. Anderson was asked.

"He owes the hotel $257."

"How much did Mr. Bliss pay for Mrs. Fleming's meals?"

"He paid $200.60, including the clam chowder," replied Mr. Anderson, with a smile.

"Do you know any one who owes Mr. Bliss any money?" he was asked.

"No, sir. I wish I did. I would go right to him and get my money," was the reply.

"Has Mr. Bliss transferred any property to you to keep during these proceedings?"

"No, sir," said Mr. Anderson, laughing heartily.

Mr. Anderson said that at the time of the Fleming trial John C. Shaw, counsel for Mrs. Fleming, sent to McKeever Brothers, the proprietors of the hotel, a check for $104 for the rent of her rooms for thirteen weeks.

"I tell you, boys," said Mr. Anderson, "that trial was an outrage. Mrs. Fleming was perfectly innocent. She was the most loving mother I ever knew."

"Has Mr. Bliss any diamonds?" he was asked.

"I never saw diamonds on him. If I saw any I would get them from him to pay the hotel bill," was the answer.

"Well, I have seen Mr. Bliss wear diamonds," said Mr. Scott, "and when I bring him up in supplementary proceedings he has nothing about him but a handful of pawnticketa."

In reply to another question, Mr. Anderson said that Mr. Bliss had no property at the hotel except a trunk. "He could let that trunk drop out of the window and I would know nothing about it," he said.

There was a long wait for Mr. Bliss, but he did not appear. An adjournment was taken until Monday.

HODGE WAS FOND OF BICYCLES.

Failed to Return Mrs. Wood's Wheel, She Says—Would Leave Police.

Policeman John Hodge of the Elizabeth Street Station was to have been tried before Commissioner Andrews yesterday on two charges. Roundsman Hayes accused him of improper patroling, and there was also a citizen's complaint against him.

Mrs. Agnes Wood, who keeps a bicycle store at 310 Lenox Avenue, made charges against Hodge a week ago. She said that Hodge came to her place June 1 and hired a wheel for an hour. He left no deposit, and, as he was a policeman, she did not demand any. Hodge failed to return the bicycle. Mrs. Wood communicated with him, and he promised to return the wheel, but did not do so.

Hodge was cited to appear for trial Thursday, but he did not put in an appearance. Commissioner Andrews ordered Roundsman Hayes to make another charge against him, and ordered him to report at Headquarters yesterday morning. At the appointed hour Hodge was again absent, and Roundsman Hayes reported that he had resigned. He sent his shield and fire key to the station house, with a letter addressed to Acting Captain Young, stating that he had resigned.

Commissioner Andrews refused to accept his resignation, and ordered charges of absence without leave to be made against Hodge. He will be dismissed after he has been absent without leave for five days.

Mrs. Wood, when she left Headquarters, said she was going to the Harlem Police Court to swear out a warrant for Hodge's arrest. The bicycle he took from her is valued at $60. Hodge was appointed to the force June 4, 1892. He lives at 234 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street. On several occasions complaints have been made against him for appropriating bicycles to his own use and refusing to pay for them, but he returned the wheels before the charges came to trial. He is an expert rider, and was anxious to be detailed to the bicycle squad, but because of his police record the detail was denied him.

Roundsman Hayes reported that a citizen went to the station Thursday night and complained that Hodge got an eighty-dollar wheel from him and had failed to return it.

JUDGES ON VACATION.

Closing of Part of the General Sessions Court Bad for Prisoners.

District Attorney Fellows is somewhat worried over the possibility of losing his salary because of inability to try alleged violations of the liquor-tax law, the inability being due to the absence of General Sessions Judges on their vacations.

The law imposes a fine of $500 for his failure to try an excise case without delay. There are a large number of excise cases awaiting trial. They have been accumulating for several weeks. Some are bail cases, and in others the accused are in the Tombs. Many lawyers about the General Sessions Court believe there is no good reason why these cases and many others should not be tried immediately. They point to the fact that most of the General Sessions Judges have been on a vacation since Tuesday. On Wednesday Judge Fitzgerald sat in Part II. for half a day, and then adjourned court until Monday. There are 209 prisoners in the Tombs awaiting trial. Some have been there for several months. There are altogether in the Tombs about 450 prisoners, there being two in several cells.

When the July term of the court is opened on Monday only two parts of the court will be in session. The other two parts will be closed until September. Two of the four Judges will be on vacation for two months, possibly for three.

PUGET SOUND MARINE STATION.

The Marine Corps Elated over Secretary Herbert's Decision.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The Marine Corps is considerably elated over the fact that a marine post is to be located at the new station, at Puget Sound. Secretary Herbert has decided that twenty-five marines shall be stationed at the place, to be quartered on board the decrepit Nipsic. It is expected that the force will be increased within a year, and a commissioned officer detailed to command it.

The Marine Corps officers and men felt for a long time that the authorities treated them with scant consideration. Propositions were made to abandon the corps, and certain naval officers advocated with remarkable freedom and candor the abolition of the branch. This naturally irritated the marine officers, and they induced the department to prohibit such disquieting discussions.

The corps has been encouraged lately by having its navy yard forces increased and by being detailed to all ships of war. This latest move of the Secretary seems to re-establish the corps on a firmer footing than ever before.

Books, &c.

From the Dover (N. H.) Democrat.
The book stores are exhibiting the usual stock of light Summer clothing.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, July 3.—The short session of the wheat market was quiet and almost lifeless. Many operators were absent and others were planning their departure on pleasure trips as soon as the trading hours were over. Scarcely an outside order was received, and the local talent displayed no interest whatever. Just prior to the close a few moments' activity in the way of liquidation by "longs" was noted, but that was the only time when there was the least bustle or animation.

The morning began with a firm tone on higher Liverpool cables, and some Northwestern crop damage reports, but the effect of these influences soon passed away, and a sagging movement succeeded. Receipts in the Northwest were heavy at 541 cars, against 416 last Friday, and 187 a year ago. Chicago received 41 cars, and inspected out 7,950 bushels. Closing Continental cables were unchanged to higher. Export clearances were fair at 209,892 bushels. September wheat opened from 57c, to 56⅝c, declined to 56c, closing at 56¼@⅜c under yesterday. Cash wheat was easy and ½c per bushel lower. Receipts at principal Western points, 261,766 bushels; shipments, 39,729 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 107,345 bushels; shipments, 155,456 bushels.

CORN—Displayed masterly inactivity. Similar conditions to those existing in wheat prevailed, the approaching recess detracting from the inclination to trade. The tone of the market was governed and regulated by wheat. Receipts were large at 652 cars, and 251,701 bushels were withdrawn from store. Liverpool cables were quiet and unchanged. Export clearances were light, only at 20,352 bushels; September corn opened at 27⅝c, sold at 27¾c, declined to, and closed at 27¼c@⅜c under yesterday. Cash corn was weak and ½c per bushel lower. Receipts at principal Western points, 464,781 bushels; shipments, 284,156 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 96,180 bushels.

OATS—The oats market was neglected and deserted. Like in the other grain markets, the trading was confined to a few orders, principally for local account. The sentiment was in sympathy like that of wheat and corn. Receipts were 291 cars, and 119,471 bushels were taken from store. September oats closed ¼@⅜c under yesterday. Cash oats were weak and ⅛@⅜c per bushel lower.

RYE—Was firmer. Offerings were light. The loading of 42,000 bushels of rye gave color to the recent reports of an export demand. Receipts were 6 cars. No. 2 on the regular market sold at 31½c, and a sale by sample, free on board, was made at 32c. July was 32c bid, and August, 33c nominal.

BARLEY—Was very quiet. Buyers and sellers were both absent. Receipts were 13 cars. Low grade to good malting sold from 32c, to 37c, choice heavy bright was nominally 30c, and fancy, 33c.

PROVISIONS—Quite a business was transacted in product, which was surprising when the dullness ruling in other parts of the floor was considered. A higher hog market imbued shorts with a covering desire, and to the demand for that account values were indebted for the improvement which took place early. In the last hour of business offerings became heavy, local professionals doing some raiding, while the demand was contracted. Everything declined on the selling pressure. September pork closed 27½c lower; September lard and ribs each 10c lower. Domestic markets were quiet and steady. Liverpool was easy. Receipts were fair and shipments liberal. The cash market was steady.

Estimated receipts for Monday: Wheat, 130 cars; corn, 740 cars; oats, 350 cars; hogs, 30,000 head.

FREIGHTS—Lake rates were quiet and unchanged.

HIDES—Were firm, with good demand and light offerings. Packers' hides were quoted as follows: Natives, heavy, 8¾c asked; light, 7¾c asked; native cows, heavy, 7½c asked; light, 7½c asked; butt brands, heavy, 8¼c asked; light, 7½c asked; Colorados, heavy, 7½c asked; light, 6½c asked; Texas, heavy, 8¾c asked; light, 8¼c asked.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Wheat No. 2—				
July	55⅝@..	55⅝@..	54⅞@..	54⅞@..
Sept.	56⅝@57	57 @..	56 @..	56⅜@..
Dec.	58⅛@59	59 @..	58 @..	58⅛@..
Corn No. 2—				
July	26¾@..	26¾@..	26¼@..	26¼@..
Sept.	27⅛@..	27⅛@..	27¼@..	27¼@..
May	29⅞@..	29⅞@..	29¼@..	29½@..
Oats No. 2—				
July	15¼@15¼	15¼@..	15¼@..	15¼@..
Sept.	15⅜@..	15⅜@..	15¼@..	15¼@..
May	18⅛@18¼	18⅛@18¼	18 @..	18 @..
Mess pork, per bbl—				
July	$6.90	$6.90	$6.60	$6.65
Sept.	7.12½	7.12½	6.75	6.82½
Lard, per 100 lb—				
July	3.87½	3.87½	3.75	3.80
Sept.	4.00	4.00	3.85	3.90
Short ribs, per 100 lb—				
July	3.65	3.65	3.57½	3.60
Sept.	3.80	3.82½	3.67½	3.70

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour was quiet, but steady; prices unchanged. No. 2 Spring wheat, 54⅞@55¾c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 53@55c, by sample; No. 2 red, 55@57c; No. 2 corn, 26⅝@26¾c; No. 2 oats, 15¼@15¾c; No. 2 rye, 31½c; No. 2 barley, 32c, nominal; No. 1 flaxseed, 51½c; prime timothy seed $2.70, nominal; mess pork, per bbl, $6.62½@$6.75; lard, per 100 lb, $3.75@$3.85; short rib sides, (loose,) $3.60@$3.65; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) $3.87½@4.12½; short clear sides, (boxed,) $3.87½@4; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.22; sugars, cutloaf, $5.57; granulated, $4.95; standard A, $4.57; linseed oil, raw, 39c; boiled, 41c.

Articles.	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, barrels	6,410	5,892
Wheat, bushels	9,100	7,299
Corn, bushels	311,135	257,011
Oats, bushels	335,781	358,758
Rye, bushels	1,254	620
Barley, bushels	12,250	3,050

On the Produce Exchange to-day the butter market was steady; extra creamery, 14½c; firsts, 13@14c; seconds, 10@12c. Eggs were firmer; fresh stock, 9½@10½c.

STATE OF TRADE.

BOSTON, July 3.—The Commercial Bulletin will say to-morrow of the wool market: The sales of the week are 1,447,000 lb domestic and 541,000 lb foreign, against 1,987,500 lb domestic and 638,000 lb foreign last week, and 6,890,000 lb domestic and 3,772,000 lb foreign for the same week last year. The sales to date show a decrease of 30,521,073 lb domestic and 13,236,000 lb foreign from the sales to the same date in 1895. The receipts to date show a decrease of 32,491 bales domestic and 17,473 bales foreign. The market is much less active, though one or two forced sales make the total transactions approach the average. The market is quietly resting on the bottom. Washed fleece wools are still above the very lowest quotations touched last year, though Michigan X has sold at 14c. The comparative firmness of Australian abroad accounts for this. The ordinary unwashed Western wools, however, from the Territory districts, are selling on the lowest basis ever touched, with little demand even at such prices. Wool began to rise last year in June. Prices to-day are at least 8c. the scoured pound lower than last July.

BUFFALO, July 3.—Spring Wheat—Spot in fair demand; No. 1 hard sold at 62½c; No. 1 Northern, 60½c; No. 1 hard, cost, insurance

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Sales Reported by Brokers—Auction Offerings Continue Light.

Messrs. Maclay & Davies have sold, for John S. Reid, to Miriam Nicholson, the owner of the Eighth Avenue front, an irregular plot of land, containing about two city lots on the north side of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, 36.10 feet west of Eighth Avenue.

Messrs. J. Clarence Davies & Co. have sold, for the Schnorer Club, 75 by 100 feet on the north side of One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, 60 feet west of Cauldwell Avenue, for $9,000, and on the east side of Brook Avenue, 239 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, 50 by 137 feet, for $9,000.

Messrs. Hiram Rinaldo & Brother have sold at 127 Forsyth Street a five-story double flat, 25 by 100 feet, for Mrs. Emma Kohnert, to Messrs. Gordon,, Levy & Co., for $37,500.

"August Jacobs has sold four new five-story flats, each 25 by 100 feet, on the east side of Second Avenue, 27 feet south of Ninety-first Street. A Mr. Holbein has purchased two and a Mrs. Ludwig and a Mr. Ganzelmiller the remainder.

John Cotter has traded 110 and 112 West Ninety-sixth Street, two five-story brick and stone flats, lots each 25 by 100 feet, for a large parcel of property at Paterson, N. J., at a valuation of about $90,000.

At auction in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday Mr. Philip A. Smyth sold under foreclosure to Margaret Lyons, at $4,500, the plot, 50 by 100, on the north side of East One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, 178.6 feet west of Washington Avenue, with two-story frame building in rear.

The following sale at auction is set down for to-day:

On the premises, at Edgemere, between Arverne and Wave Crest, L. I., at 2:30 o'clock P. M., by Philip A. Smyth, 112 lots on Beach, Ocean, Neptune, Edgemere, and Spray View Avenues, all carefully restricted, including a provision that not more than one dwelling may be erected on four lots.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

No. 71 Water Street and 19 and 21 Old Slip, for a seven-story brick office building, by Arbuckle Brothers of 111 Front Street, owners; cost, $85,000.

Eighty-fourth Street, southwest corner of Park Avenue, for a toilet house and boiler room, by St. Ignatius Church, owners; cost, $5,000.

Boulevard and Claremont Avenue, for a four-story brick college building, by Barnard College or 125 East Thirty-fifth Street, owner; cost, $132,000.

No. 139 Duane Street, four-story brick warehouse, by Josiah Conckin of Pomona, Rockland County, N. Y., owner; cost, $8,000.

One Hundred and Forty-second Street, north side, 124.6 feet east of Boulevard, for five three-story and basement dwellings, by Ward Wheeler of southeast corner of Boulevard and One Hundred and Forty-second Street, owner; cost, $50,000.

Bailey Avenue, east side, opposite Junction of Bailey and Albany Avenues, for a two-story frame dwelling, by Edward McGuire of Kings Bridge, owner; cost, $1,200.

Eagle Avenue, east side, 575 feet north of Chester Avenue, for a four-story frame tenement, by Fuomena B. Mannello of 680 Eagle Avenue, owner; cost, $3,800.

One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, north side, 125 feet west of Brook Avenue, for a four-story brick flat, by Peter J. Cooney of 769 East One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, owner; cost, $15,000.

Tinton Avenue, east side, 128 feet east of One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, for a one-story frame shop, by William E. Ritchie of 1,452 Washington Avenue, owner; cost, $300.

St. Lawrence Avenue, east side, 25 feet north of Mansion Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, by Frank W. Kordan of 1,048 Intervale Avenue, owner; cost, $3,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street and Walnut Avenue, for a brick gas generator, by the Central Gas Light Company of One Hundred and Forty-second Street and Alexander Avenue, owners; cost, $150,000.

Boston Road, northwest corner of West Farms Road, for a two-story frame dwelling, by Charles Lesen of 1,427 Bryant Street, owners; cost, $3,500.

No. 236 Sixth Avenue, by Frank Myer of 35 West Twenty-first Street, owner; alterations to a three-story brick store and dwelling; cost, $150.

No. 90 McDougal Street, by the N. Low estate, owner; alterations to a three-story and basement brick store and dwelling; cost, $250.

No. 59 Rutgers Street, by Jacob Kortiang of 102 East Fifty-fourth Street, owner, alterations to a two and four-story brick hotel and dwelling; cost, $400.

Nos. 210 to 214 Fifth Street, by the Beethoven Mannerchor Society, owner, alterations to a four and five story brick hall; cost, $400.

No. 711 Greenwich Street, by Walther Harriot of Whitestone, L. I., owner, alterations to a four-story brick store and dwelling; cost, $300.

Nos. 537 and 539 West Sixteenth Street, by the Children's Aid Society of Twenty-second Street and Fourth Avenue, owner, alterations to a four-story brick school; cost, $3,000.

No. 395 Prince Street, by A. Horrmann of Stapleton, N. Y., owner, alterations to a three-story brick hotel; cost, $150.

No. 110 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, by Joseph Aschauer of 2 Greenwich Street, owner, alterations to a three-story and basement passageway; cost, $1,500.

No. 815 Fifth Avenue, by the estate of George G. Lake of 815 Fifth Avenue, alterations to a four-story brick dwelling; cost, $300.

No. 345 East Twentieth Street, by Theodore Smith of 257 Pleasant Avenue, owner, alterations to a three-story and extension brick hotel and clubhouse; cost, $1,500.

No. 299 Seventh Avenue, by Catharine Getzger of 328 West Thirtieth Street, owner, alterations to a four-story brick hotel; cost, $100.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, July 3.

CHERRY ST, n s, 44 ft w of Oliver St, 16x irregular; also n s of Cherry St, at e corner of A. B. Stanley's house, 16x irregular; Mary Raby to William Raby.. $1

DIVISION ST, n s, 60 ft e of Ridge St, 22.7x57x20x67; the State Bank to Moses L. Adams.

SOUTH ST, 298 to 302, extending through to Water St; the Treadwell & Harris Heating Company, Limited, to Thomas R. Harris.. 1,700

VESEY ST, 94; Albertine E. Peck to Helen C. Irving and another.. 155,000

FRANKLIN AV, e s, 50 ft s of White St, 50x irregular, being a vault under alley in connection with 377 and 379 Broadway; Catharine A. Lawrence and another to John T. Williams.. 18,750

CANAL ST, n s, 74.11 ft w of Forsyth St, 24.11x irregular; Patrick Ganley to Nathan Chamowlich.. 1

CANAL ST, 113; .. 17,000

MULBERRY ST, 76; George B. van Hoesen, referee, to John C. Boyle.. 1

HESTER and ALLEN STS, n w corner, 40 x50; same to same and Catherine Gormley.. 30,300

30TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Columbus Av, 25.10x127.8x29.9x127.8; Agnes H. Littlefield to Henry L. Wright.. 39,250

2D AV, w s, 87 ft s of 50th St, 21.4x80; Theodor Fischer, executor, &c., to Bruno Schwentner.. 10,300

SAME PROPERTY; same to same.. 12,000

54TH ST, 177 East; Samuel Levy to Annie Levy.. 1

81ST ST, n s, 199.6 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.5; Paul C. Forst and wife to Maximilian Morse.. 1

104TH ST, n s, 87 ft w of Columbus Av, 50x100.11; George Crawford, individually and with Charles W. Hausman and John Welcker and wives to Philip Klauseman.. 2

123D ST, 146 West; Agnes H. Littlefield to Henry L. Wright.. 1

COURTLANDT AV, e s, Lot 253, map of village of Melrose; Abraham Bennett and wife to David Bennett.. 1

153D ST, s s, 125 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 25x100; Catharine Vett to John Schuber and wife.. 1

JACKSON AV, n e corner of Cedar Place, 25x87.6; William Ebling and wife to Sarah Greenebaum.. 5,500

FOREST AV and Cedar Place, n w corner, 100x87.6; same to Henry F. Dreyer and wife.. 925

TINTON AV and Cedar Place, n w corner, 26x95; same to Joseph Lieberts.. 3,400

FOREST AV, e s, 100 ft n of Cedar Place, 25x185; same to same.. 1,850

FOX ST, n w corner of 169th St, 57.6x67.5 x irregular; Gustav P. Muller and wife to Ernst W. Schade.. 1,225

PROSPECT AV, e s, 216.8 ft n of Lot 67, map of village of Woodstock, 16.8x100; Elizabeth Fogerty to Carl J. Koller and another.. 100

SEDGWICK AV, w s, 224.6 ft s of Giles St, 100x90; Asa A. Alling and wife to Alfred Leroy.. 5,000

MATILDA ST, n w s, Lot 73 on map of South Washingtonville, 50x100; Fred Vering to W. E. Buzby.. 11,500

18TH ST, s s, Lot 344 on map of Unionport, 100x216; Catherine E. Allison to Ella L. Allison.. 1

LOT 22, map of portion of Hunt estate; Augusta Ehrlich to Frederick Haas and wife.. 1

FOX ST, w s, 125 ft s of Jefferson Av, 50x100; William Hanlon and wife to Olive Russell.. 10

BURKE AV, w s, 125 ft s of Jefferson Av, 25x100; Charles W. Oakes to George L. Sinclair.. 550

MATILDA ST, n w s, Lot 73, map of South Washingtonville, 50x100; Fred Vering to W. E. Buzby.. 1

21ST ST, s s, part of, on map of Village of Wakefield; Robert Ferguson to Esther Ferguson.. 1

MOTT ST, e s, Lots 922 to 925, map of Nicholas Bayard; George M. Van Hoesen, referee, to Theodore A. Boyle and another.. 2,000

1ST AV, w s, 23.6 ft s of 9th St, 28.5x100; Elias Jacobs and wife to Christina Kellbach.. 17,450

BROOME ST, n s, 50 ft e of Suffolk St, 25x75; Martin Arnemann and wife to John A. Baumann.. 28,750

5TH ST, 221; Benedicti A. Klein and wife to Laemmlein Butenwieser and another.. 23,000

9TH ST, 327; Conrad Waldeck and wife to Frederick Richter.. 21,000

RIVINGTON ST, n w corner of Attorney St, 25x100; Hulda Wittner to Emanuel Glauber.. 15,500

CHARLES ST, n s, 262.1 ft e of Bleecker St, 20x94.8; Mary A. Link to Margaret O'Donnell.. 1

16TH ST, n s, 363 ft e of Avenue B, 25x92; Philip F. Donohue to John B. Brenner and another.. 13,000

25TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 25x98.9; Isabella Ward to Owen McEvoy.. 15,750

2D AV, e s, 58 ft n of 30th St, 16.4x60; Harris Mandelbaum and others to Joseph Boylston.. 11,000

101ST AV, n w s, Lot 358, map of Cornelius Ray, 24.8x100; John H. Judge, referee, to Melbie E. Williams.. 1

38TH ST, 382 West; Maria S. Simpson to Patrick C. Duffy.. 12,000

LEXINGTON AV, 325; Martin F. Schrenkeisen and others to John B. McMahon.. 12,600

2D AV, e s, 58 ft n of 30th St, 16.4x60; Charles H. Miller and others, executors, &c., to Jane M. Miller.. 1

2D AV, e s, same property; Charles H. Miller and another, executors, to Harris Mandelbaum and another.. 9,600

1ST AV, s w corner of 33d St, 19.9x70; William H. Daly and others to George B. Goldschmidt.. 10,000

1ST AV, 575; George B. Goldschmidt to William G. Wagner.. 15,700

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, s e corner of 82d St, 24.2x68.5x22.2x76.5; Alexander Pollock to Ann A. Pollock.. 15,700

56TH ST, 156 West; Robert F. Westcott and wife to John Downey.. 1

WEST END AV, s w corner of 71st St, 100.5x100; Jacob D. Butler and wife to Caroline Hartwell.. 23,500

8D AV, 1,576; Richard Friedlander and another to Anna Sahm.. 78,000

54TH ST, 88 East; Henry G. Leist and wife to Adolph Jaeger, Jr., and another.. 1

81ST ST, s s, 181.6 ft e of 1st Av, 25x102.2; Selena Epstein to John J. Mueller and wife.. 100

80TH ST, s s, 127.1 ft w of 2d Av, 20x102.2; Amelia Isaacs to Elizabeth Dannecker.. 1

93D ST, e s, 300 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100; John McLaughlin and wife to William Kirchof and another.. 89,300

100TH ST, n s, 210 ft w of 3d Av, 39.10x102.2; Henry Wright to A. H. Littlefield.. 1

113TH ST, 29 and 31 West; Title Guarantee and Trust Company and another, executors and individual, to William Forbes and wife.. 1

2D AV, 2,215 and 2,217; Katti Raubitschek and another to Henry Gieschen.. 20,550

4TH AV, n w corner of 118th St, 25.11x90; Mitchell C. Levy, referee, to Herman Scheideberg.. 100

114TH ST, 71 East; Julius Fleischmann and others to John Moran and wife.. 28,100

MADISON AV, w s, 49.11 ft n of 131st St, 25x75; Jacob Wicks, Jr., to Joseph Lauber and wife.. 1

123D ST, 113 East; John L. Boggs to Robert Boggs.. 1

110TH ST, s s, 165 ft w of Lenox Av, 20x100.11; Jacob D. Butler and wife to Daniel McKinney.. 1

PLOT between 129th and 130th Sts, w of Amsterdam Av, adjoining land of Joseph Byrd and another; Margaret E. Adriance to John T. Pearson.. 20

136TH ST, s s, 375 ft w of Lenox Av, 87.9x15.9x87.6x75x99.11; Henry Korn and wife to Sarah J. Steele.. 25

PLEASANT AV, 290; Harman H. Tajen and wife to Augusta Von Feil.. 27,000

162D ST, 441 West; William W. Watkins and others to Emily H. Cary.. 1

8D AV, 3,543 and 3,545; Nineteenth Ward Bank to William C. Davidson.. 100

SAME PROPERTY; William C. Davidson to Nineteenth Ward Bank.. 1

DAWSON ST, n s, 188.3 ft e of Prospect Av, 25x110.11x26.11x101; Simon Dansig and others to Michael Hecht and others.. 10

134TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 50x100; James T. Barry and wife to William A. Hanisch and another.. 1

BOULEVARD, e s, 324 ft n of 165th St, 54x 175; Joseph E. Berry to Frederick Bishop 5 years.. 7,500

WEBSTER AV, e s, 275 ft s of Anna Place, 32x140x15.4x151.5; Moses Green and wife to Henrietta Rund.. 10,500

VYSE AV, e s, 450 ft s of Charlotte Place, 50x100; Bertha Schmuck to John Toelberg.. 2,800

LOTS 189 AND 190, map of Undercliffe Terrace; Ephraim B. Levy to Emilie Coletti.. 1

LOT 43, map of Mount Hope; Lydia A. Bliss to the United Real Estate and Trust Company.. 2,320

LOT 83, map of Section A of Vyse estate; Daisy B. Weber to Della P. Perris.. 1

KIRKSIDE AV, e s, 94.9 ft n of Wellesley St, 50x100.4x50x100.4; Charles U. Cumber and wife to Paul Bremer.. 4,750

KIRKSIDE AV, e s, 344.9 ft n of Wellesley St, 50x100.4; George C. Tantum and wife to Katie E. Gregson.. 1,900

CAULDWELL AV, e s, 300 ft n of 161st st, 20x125; Kate B. Decker to Anne Alther.. 1,800

4TH AV, s e corner of 109th St, 74x19; Jacob Indorf and wife to Louis Selferd and another.. 8,500

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 156.7 ft n of 51st St, 18.4x67; Edwin B. Randall and others, executors, to E. B. Ramsdell.. 1

126TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of Columbus Av, 50x99.11; William B. Koller and wife to Theresa Koehler.. 14,000

86TH ST, 25 West; John C. Umberfield and wife to Thomas Bauchle.. 42,000

4TH AV, s s, Lots 218 and 214, map; James Flynn to Benedict A. Klein.. 100

57TH ST, 221; James Flynn and others to same.. 18,500

CROTONA AV, n s, 225.6 ft e of Broad St, 25x94.10x25x94.3; Alexander Hutcheon and wife to Columban J. Kelly.. 18,500

6TH AV, n s, 205 ft e of White Plains Road, 50x114; Catherine Cash to F. B. Disosway and another.. 1,350

LOT 252, map of part of Hunt estate; Arthur A. Swany and wife to Ralph Mazziotta.. 2,000

1

Leases Recorded.

BERGE, Martha E., to Edward Carey; 174 Avenue A; 1 years.. $750

HARRIS, Thomas R., to James S. Harris and others; 298 to 302 South St, extending to Water St, 3 7-12 years.. 10,000

KENNOCHAN, Frederic, as committee, to Andrew Bria and another; s e corner of Water St and Market Slip, 5 years, 1,500, 2,200

MULVIHILL, John, to James McIntyre; 86 Watts St, 2 years.. 498, 600

Majewski, Franz X., to Moritz Marquardt; 500 East 83d St, store.. 540, 600

MURPHY, Bridget, to Andrew Feyen; n w corner of St. Johns Av and 187th St, 9 10-12 years.. 600, 780, 1,200

Recorded Mortgages.

ALLISON, Ella L. and Charles R., to Mary L. Baisley; Lot 344, map of Unionport, 3 years.. $1,500

ALTHER, Annie, to Annie M. Edwards; e s of Cauldwell Av, 300 ft n of 161st St, 3 years.. 1,500

SAME to Annie M. Edwards; same property, 3 years.. 1,500

BUSBY, Winslow E., to Emanuel Burlando; s s of Shiel St, Lots 774 and third of Lot 775, map of Laconia Park, 2 years.. 200

BACH, Lewis Z., to Elize Lotze; s e corner of Lexington Av and 103d St, collateral.. 6,500

BRENNER, John B., and wife to Philip F. Donohue; n s of 16th St, 363 ft e of Boulevard, 3 years.. 10,000

LYMAN, William, to John C. Orr; n s of 116th St, 140 ft w of Park Av, (two mortgages,) 1 year.. 5,000

McMAHON, John B., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 325 Lexington Av, 3 years.. 7,000

MORRIS, Francis, to Emily Schultze; 114 West 29th St, 3 months.. 15,000

MULVIHILL, Cornelius to Amelia Aaron; 509 East 75th St, 3 years.. 1,500

MACK, Charles K., and wife to Frederick J. Middlebrook; s e corner Franklin St, 143.6 ft e of Church St; also e s of 4th Av, 62.9 ft s of 35th St, 1-3 and 1-5 parts, 3 years.. 12,000

MORRIS, William, and John R. Ad., and wives to Harriet P. Brown; 1,468 2d Av.. 15,000

McEVOY, Owen, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; s s of 25th St, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year.. 1,500

MAZZIOTTA, Ralph, to New-York Building Loan Banking Company; Lot 252, map of portion of the Hunt estate, installments.. 5,000

MILLARD, Ella L., to William J. Jenner; n s of Bronxwood Park on Old Boston Post Road, adjoining land of Charles Shirmer, 5 months.. 3,600

McKINNEY, Daniel to Jacob D. Butler; s s of 116th St, 165 ft w of Lenox Av, 1 year.. 5,000

MORAN, John, and wife to Julius Fleischmann; land on n s, 944.9 ft n of Wellesley St, 50x100.4; George C. Tantum and wife to Katie E. Gregson.. 4,000

NUGENT, Alfred, and Mary, to Charles Gotthelf; 416 East 114th St, 1 year.. 2,000

NUPPENEY, George, and wife to Rachel A. Garrison; e s of 3d Av, 80.11 ft s of 113th St, 1 year.. 6,000

ORNSTEIN, Helene, to Isaac Hirsch and another; n s of 78th St, 152.10 ft w of 2d Av, 3 years.. 500

O'DONNELL, Margaret, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 7 Van Ness Place, 3 years.. 4,500

ODENHEIMER, Joseph A., to Ann Shanny and another, exrs. &c., of James Shanny; 412 W. 29th St, 3 years.. 3,000

PICKERING, John, and wife, to Henry C. Trumper; s s of 150th St, 150 ft e of Boulevard, 1 year.. 2,000

RUSSELL, Olive, to William Hanlon; w s of Fox Av, 125 ft s of Jefferson Av, 2 years.. 300

RUND, Cleophus and Henrietta, to Moses Green; e s of Webster Av, 275 ft s of Anna Place, 3 years.. 1,200

REINHART, Agatha, and others, to Sebastian Kerner; n e corner of Amsterdam Av and 150th St, 1 year.. 1,000

ROTHSCHILD, Henry, and wife, and Louis Wirth, to Lily W. Beresford and others, trustees, &c., of Louis C. Hamersley; s w corner of 133d St, and 5th Av, 5 years.. 3,500

SAME to same; w s of 5th Av, 49.11 ft s of 133d st, 5 years.. 19,000

SAME to Agnes Dickinson; s w corner of 5th Av and 133d St, 5 years.. 19,000

SAME to Margaret B. Bininger; w s of 5th Av, 25 ft s of 133d St, 5 years.. 33,000

RAGETTI, Elizabeth, to William Braun; n s of 143d St, 125 ft w of College Av, 1 year.. 19,000

RAMSDEN, Charles, and Anton, and wife, to the Bank for Savings, in the City of New-York; s s of 83d St, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year.. 3,500

RAMSDELL, E. Benjamin, and wife, to Harriet M. Ramsdell; e s of Lexington Av, 50 ft s of 51st St, 3 years.. 12,000

SAME to Viola M. Quinlan; same property, 3 years.. 4,000

RABY, Mary, to Fannie Langstadter; 101 and 103 Cherry Street, 3 years.. 4,000

SCHOENBERG, Louis, to Sigfried Wittner; 228 West Sixteenth Street, 1 year.. 9,000

SAHM, Anna, to the Bowery Savings Bank; 1,576 Third Avenue, 1 year.. 4,500

SNECKNER, William, to Louise P. Sneckner; west side of Union Place, 26 feet north of Fifteenth Street, &c., secures annuity of.. 13,500

STEELE, Sarah J., to Henry Korn; north side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, 575 feet west of Lenox Avenue, month.. 1,880

SCHULER, John, and wife to Catharine Vett; south side of One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, 125 feet west of Courtlandt Avenue, 5 years.. 27,000

SCHEIDEBERG, Herman, and wife to Eloise L. Breese; northwest corner of Fourth Avenue and One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 3 years.. 2,000

SCHELBERG, John, and wife to Sarah J. Gedney; Lot 221, map Section A, Vyse estate, 3 years.. 20,000

SAME to G. De Witt Clocke, Trustee estate of John Roddy, deceased; Lot 222, same property, 3 years.. 3,000

SAME to Bertha Schmuck; west side of Vyse Avenue, 450 feet south of Charlotte Place, Twenty-third Ward, 3 years.. 3,000

TRUST, Anna, to Henry Kerl; south side of Seventeenth Street, Lot 167, map by Daniel Ewen, Eighteenth Ward, 3 years.. 441

THOMPSON, Mary D., and Belle H. Kraft, to Dorothea Schultze; north side of Sixty-eighth Street, 225 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 1 year.. 2,000

THE JOHN KRESS BREWING COMPANY to Emmeline W. Fitch, Trustee; southwest corner of Second Avenue and Ninety-sixth Street, three years.. 3,000

THEISS, Annie M., and others to Joseph H. White; 109 East 9th St, 3 years.. 22,000

UPDIKE, Sarah E., to Albert B. Hardy; s s of Arthur Av, Lots 905, 906, 909, and 1,000, map of Laconia Park, 2 years.. 4,000

SAME to Maude Frank; same property, 3 years.. 1,000

WILLIAMS, Melvin E., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, 819 10th Av, 2 years.. 5,500

WEINSTOCK, Jacob, and wife to Gustavus Sidenberg and others, executors, &c., of S. Rauh, deceased; 1,068 2d Av, 3 years.. 7,500

WHITING MANUFACTURING COMPANY to the Mercantile Trust Company; all rights, franchises, privileges, &c., leaseholds, bonds.. 2,000

WHITRIDGE, Frederick, and wife to Virginia D. Furman; s s of 11th St, 182.6 ft e of 5th Av, 3 years.. 500,000

WEBER, Joseph, to Charlotte Ohle; e s of Forest Av, 100 ft n of Cedar Place, 2 years.. 5,000

ZOONIK, John, and William J. Kadien and wives to Bennett J. King; s s of 110th St, 75 ft e of Lexington Av, 5 years.. 1,000

10,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

EICHLER, Marie, to George Ehret, (three assignments).. $12,000

FITZ, Emeline W., trustee, to Emmeline W. Fitch, executrix of J. E. Willcock.. 22,000

HASSEY, Emilie E., executor, &c., of George Steinbrecher, to Val and Philip Weber.. 15,000

HEIDE, Henry, to John Braun.. 18,178

KLING, Abram, to Gertrude Tobias.. 1

SCHOOLHOUSE, Charles, to Sol Alsberg.. 1

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Company to trustee of Caroline L. Lansdon.. 12,000

SAME to Susan T. Baldwin.. 2,000

SAME to Ashley A. Froude.. 4,000

SAME to General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church.. 14,000

SAME to trustees of Caroline L. Landon.. 30,000

SAME to German Society of New-York.. 15,000

SAME to Esther and Henrietta Frank.. 13,000

BACH, Lewis Z., to Elle Lotze.. 6,500

BURLANDO, Emanuele, to Abraham Nelson.. 1

BARRY, Mary E., to Hugo Wegener.. 1,700

KREHBIEL, Henrietta, to August C. Hansen.. 5,500

MOORE, Thomas S., and another, executors, &c., of Thomas H. Rodman, to Ethel H. McCormack.. 5,188

O'DONNELL, Joseph P., to Payson Merrill.. 1

SOLES, William A., to Augustus Gareiss.. 800

SIEGRIST, Marietta Z., to Joseph Grundler.. 3,500

TRAVERS, Maria L., executrix of William R. Travers, to Ellin T. Duer.. 13,200

WHALEN, John, to Jacob Stern.. 2,800

WHITLOCK, Frances R., to Jeannette McCoy.. 5,000

WATKINS, William W., to Joseph, and Charles to Henrietta D. Beaver.. 4,000

WIBEL, Ernest, and Philip Findler to Frederick Minrath.. 3,000

HOFFHEIMER, Sol, and others, executors, &c., of Philip H. Tuska, to United States Trust Company of New-York.. 35,000

Lis Pendens.

SCHOFIELD AV, n s, Lots 6 and 8, map of property of Frederick Canns estate, City Island; Jacob I. Housman against Matthew Mulligan and another, (to declare deed void.)

119TH ST, n s, 157.6 ft w of Park Av, 67.6x 100; Wolf London and another against Hartmann Schmidt and another, (foreclose mechanic's lien.)

2D AV, 7 and 9, also 291 and 293 Bowery; Ignatz Boskowitz, as assignee, against Barbara Stimmel and another, (to set aside deed.)

48TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 6th Av, 25x100.5; George P. Malone against Jane Malone and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

4TTH ST, n s, 500 ft w of 11th Av, 25x100.5; James J. Donovan and another against Rickard Donovan and others, (reinstatement as tenants.)

125TH ST, 240 ft e of Park Av, 100x201.10 x irregular; John Rosenberg against Car Hammerstein, (foreclosure of lease.)

RAILROAD AV, e s, 127.5 ft n of 138th St, 25x 222.5x irregular; Hibernia C. Bogert against Lewis Z. Bach and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

58TH ST, s s, 318.9 ft e of 7th Av, 18.9x100.5; Henrietta E. Lawton against William H. Lawton, (to set aside deeds.)

48TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of 9th Av, 15x100.5; Elbert Floyd-Jones, Jr., against George Nicholas and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

ELM ST, 198; Robert L. Harrison, as executor, &c., against Oscar Ehlers and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

LOTS 42, 49, 50, map of property of Louis Chittenden, at Fort Washington, on the King's Bridge Road; J. F. Kernochan, committee, against Stephen H. Morgan and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

57TH ST, n s, 375 ft w of 10th Av, 75x100.5; Hyman Schnitzer against Philip Schaefer and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed Yesterday in the County Clerk's Office.

WESTCHESTER AV, n s, 51 ft w of Eagle Av, 52x80; John Hogan against Patrick Donohue, owner and contractor.. $30

MANHATTAN ST, 46 and 48; Jacob Chainowitz against Joseph A. Loughran, owner and contractor.. 80

165TH ST, n s, whole front between Forrest and Jackson Avs, also w s Forrest Av, 175 n of 165th St, —x—; the Artificial Granolithic Paving Company against George Trennberger.. 1,400

CHRYSTIE ST, 19; Tremper & Fuchs against Cornelia B. De Peyster, owner; George and Lizzie Cohn, contractors.. 2,315

BROOK AV, n s, 100 ft w of 146th St, 25x100; Elizabeth M. Hasbrouck against Helena and Michael Mahler and Peter Van Pelt, owners and contractors.. 2,961

BATTERY PL, e s, 130 ft w of 172d St, 100x100; same against Helena and Michael Mahler, owners and contractors.

BROOK AV w s, 50 ft n of 146th St, 50x100; William McPherson and Thomas Ward against William Weir, owner; Michael Kerschner, contractor.

LEROY ST, 47; M. Todd & Co. against Louis Zimmerman, owner; Herman Wertheim, contractor.

56TH ST, 342 and 344 West; Don A. Gaylord against Theodore C. Gross, owner; Van Orden & Co., contractors.. 15,000

70TH ST, s s, 418 East; Antonio Lamm against Albert C. Morris, owner; B. Invernizio, contractor.. 1,500

70TH ST, 418 East; same against Lewis Z. Bach, owner, and B. Invernizio, contractor.

AMSTERDAM AV, 589 to 595; J. Schwarzwalder & Sons against Joseph S. Lindsay, as contractor.. 1,500

147TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x100; Vermont Marble Company against William Van Antwerp, owner; Joseph Coar, contractor.. 3,600

116TH ST, 150 ft e of 7th Av, 225x100; the M. V. Davidson Lumber Company against William M. Taylor, owner; Harry Brown, contractor.. 153

Henry Fielder Is Village Clerk.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., July 3.—Justice Wilmot M. Smith of the Supreme Court has issued a mandamus directing Village Clerk Morgan Purdy of North Tarrytown to turn over all papers, seals, and other documents in his possession to Henry Fielder, who the Justice decides is the legal Clerk of the village. There has been a fight for the office between the men for some time past. Fielder was appointed by the new board, but he was not recognized by Purdy. The latter will obey the order of the court, but he probably will appeal from the decision of the Justice.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, July 3—8 P. M.—Forecast for Saturday:

NEW-ENGLAND and EASTERN NEW-YORK, showers, moderately cool, easterly winds.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, DELAWARE, MARYLAND, and VIRGINIA, continued high temperature in the interior Saturday morning, showers in the afternoon, cooler, southerly to southwesterly winds. NORTH CAROLINA and SOUTH CAROLINA, showers, southerly winds. GEORGIA, ALABAMA, EASTERN FLORIDA, and WESTERN FLORIDA, showers, easterly to southeasterly winds. MISSISSIPPI and LOUISIANA, fair and continued high temperature in the interior Saturday morning, probably showers and cooler Saturday afternoon and night, southeasterly winds. EASTERN TEXAS, generally fair, continued high temperature Saturday, cooler at night, southerly winds, becoming northerly in northern portion. NEW-MEXICO, fair, northerly winds. WESTERN TEXAS, OKLAHOMA, and INDIAN TERRITORY, threatening weather, but with little if any rain, cooler, winds becoming northerly. ARKANSAS, fair and continued high temperature Saturday, showers and cooler Saturday afternoon, southeasterly winds. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, showers, cooler, winds becoming southwesterly.

WESTERN VIRGINIA, WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, WESTERN NEW-YORK, and OHIO, showers, light to fresh southerly to southwesterly winds. INDIANA and ILLINOIS, showers, cooler, variable winds, becoming northwesterly, fair in southeastern portion, light to fresh variable winds, becoming northwesterly, fair Sunday. UPPER MICHIGAN, showers, cooler northerly winds, fair Sunday. WISCONSIN, showers, fresh to brisk northwesterly winds, fair Sunday. LOWER MICHIGAN, fair, slowly rising temperature, northwesterly winds, becoming southerly, fair Sunday. NORTH DAKOTA and SOUTH DAKOTA, generally fair, warmer, variable winds, becoming southerly. IOWA, fair until Sunday night, cooler, northwesterly winds, becoming variable. NEBRASKA, fair until Sunday night, cooler in Eastern portion, northerly winds. MISSOURI, showers, cooler, variable winds, becoming northerly, fair Sunday. KANSAS, showers, cooler in eastern portion, winds becoming northerly, fair Sunday. COLORADO, generally fair, variable winds, warmer in northern portion. WYOMING, fair, warmer, variable winds. MONTANA, fair, warmer, southeasterly winds.

The area of high pressure extends from the South Atlantic States, the Middle Mississippi and high area has remained stationary off the Middle Pacific coast. A trough of low pressure extends from Texas to Michigan. The storm has remained nearly stationary to the north of Montana. Rain has fallen in the Middle and South Atlantic States, the Middle Mississippi, Lower Missouri Valleys, and the upper lake region.

The temperature has risen slightly in the Ohio and Middle Mississippi Valleys and has generally fallen elsewhere. Maximum temperatures of 90° and above are reported from Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg, Montgomery, Indianapolis, Washington, Philadelphia, and Albany. The extreme heat in the Southwest has continued to-day, temperatures of 98° being reported from Abilene and Palestine, Texas. The temperature will fall in the Southwest, and will continue high during the middle of the day in the Middle Atlantic States and Ohio Valley, with cooler weather and thunderstorms in the afternoon.

Thunderstorms are indicated for the Lower Missouri Valley, in the Mississippi Valley, and thence eastward to the Atlantic coast.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, STATE OF NEW-YORK, County of New-York.—In the matter of the application of the Directors of GILDEMEESTER & KROEGER for a voluntary dissolution.

Notice is hereby given that by and pursuant to an order of this court, dated the 25th day of June, 1896, and duly entered and recorded in this proceeding in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, June 26th, 1896, I, the undersigned, have been appointed receiver of all the stock, property, assets, and things in action of GILDEMEESTER & KROEGER, a domestic corporation, with the usual powers and duties according to law and the practice of this court, and that I have duly filed my official bond and have duly qualified as such receiver, and that, as such receiver, I do hereby notify and require

1st. All persons indebted to said corporation, the GILDEMEESTER & KROEGER, to render an account to me of all the debts and sums of money owing by them, respectively, to said GILDEMEESTER & KROEGER, or to me as such receiver, at my office, S. E. Corner 2d Ave. and 21st St., New-York City, on or before the 22d day of August, 1896, and to pay the same on or before said last mentioned date.

2d. All persons having in their possession any property or effects of said GILDEMEESTER & KROEGER to deliver the same to me on or before the aforesaid date at the aforesaid place.

3d. All creditors of the said GILDEMEESTER & KROEGER to deliver their respective accounts to me, duly verified, on or before the 22d day of August, 1896.

4th. All persons holding any open or subsisting engagement or contract of such GILDEMEESTER & KROEGER to present the same, in writing, to me at the office aforesaid on or before the 22d day of August, 1896.—Dated June 26th, 1896. HENRY K. S. WILLIAMS, Receiver, FREDERICK C. TRAIN, Attorney for Receiver, No. 41 Park Row, New-York City.

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